मिसिल सं०
File No. C.A/34/1947 III

अनुभाग
Section

मंत्रालय / विभाग
Ministry / Department M/o Law/Legislative Deptt

कार्यालय
Office Constitution - Assembly
C.A

विषय
Subject

पिछले हवाले Previous Reference	बाद के हवाले Later Reference

File No. CA./24/

Volume No.

1947.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.

COUNCIL HOUSE, NEW DELHI.

COMMITTEE SECTION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUBJECT-

POLITICAL DEMANDS FROM MINORITIES--

RECIEVED FROM VARIOUS ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Keep
22/9/47

P.1-13
C

(1)

Serial Nos 1-3 (Receipts).

Those representations from the public may be included in the statement. The Association referred to in Serial No.1 have also requested for an interview with the Minorities Sub Committee, but we need not touch this question at present

P.3
C
DFA

Draft acknowledgement is submitted

14/5 14-5-47

D.S.-II

15/5

P.14
C

Serial No 4 (Issue)

P.15-23
C

Serial No. 5-7 (Receipts).

S.No.5. The memorial attached to Serial No.5 has already been received separately and acknowledged (Vide Pages 148-151 /C Vol: II). The demands embodied therein have also been included in the statement. No further action is necessary.

S. Nos. 6-7. Demands incorporated in the statement. Draft acknowledgement is submitted

DFA

16/5

D.S.-II

17/5/47

P.24
C

Serial No. 8 (Issue).

P.25
C

Serial No. 9 (Issue).

V/
P.25-32
C

SERIAL NO.10-13 (RECEIPTS)

SERIAL NO.10

Filed as directed by the D.S.

SERIAL NO. 11. P.28/Cor

The Association has asked for a copy of the safeguards for the protection of backward classes recommended by the Minorities Committee. Most probably the Association is referring to the report of the main Advisory Committee on fundamental rights. The report in question was an interim report and most of the clauses have been either redrafted by the Constituent Assembly or referred back to the Advisory Committee. It has yet to be finalised. We cannot therefore send copies to the public. The Association may be told to see the press reports in the newspapers, on the subject.

It is also not possible for us to reply to the 2nd question as it is likely to result in unnecessary controversy with the public. Moreover we have no proper data. At best this can be stated that members of Nadwa Brahmo Mahasabha who are greatly hindered by U.P. are not also treated as a minority. The Association has also asked for permission to interview the Chairman of the Minorities Communities. We may tell them that no useful purpose will be served and that it will not be possible for the Chairman to meet their deputation, ~~as we have done in similar cases before~~.

DFA I

A draft reply is submitted for approval. It has been redrafted once. I would prefer to send a reply in Hindi.

21/5

SERIAL NO. 12-13.

These representations may be included in the statement. A draft acknowledgement is submitted.

DFA-II

21/5

21/5

D.S.II.

21/5/47

Serial No. 11 - Draft reply in Hindi is under preparation. English draft may be treated as its translation

P.33 C
P.34 A

S. No. 14 (Issue)
S. No. 15 (Issue).

21/5

P 32, 86 + 95 Vol I
C
+ 38 Vol III (7.R)
C

SERIAL NO. 16.

Mr G.M. Phatak has been pressing us to explain the exact position of linguistic and cultural minorities and has also inquired whether they would be considered as other minorities like the Muslims, the Harijans , the Anglo Indians etc. We had promised to refer the matter to the Minorities Sub-Committee and to convey their ~~position~~ decision to him. The first meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee held on the 27th February 1947 attempted to examine the precise scope of the expression "Protection of Minorities" but in view of the divergence of opinion among the members and the difficult task of defining the exact scope of the term "Minorities" it has not been found possible to convey any authoritative decision to Mr G.M.Phatak.

We have so far discussed the question of "Protection of Minorities" commonly so-called such as the Scheduled Castes, Anglo Indians, Indian Christians etc. After the Cabinet Delegation's statement of the 16th May we have widened our scope by taking up the question of safeguards of political minorities, but we have never contemplated linguistic and cultural minorities within the scope of our ~~working~~ There will be a lot of confusion if we have to take into account these two minorities in the various provinces of India. When we say that we guarantee all the minorities communities the protection of their cultures, languages, scripts, education, profession and practice of religion and religious beliefs we do not in any way recognize linguistic and cultural minorities but merely guarantee to the political and religious minorities their fundamental rights. We may now inform Mr Phatak that the word " Minorities " mentioned in the Cabinet Delegation's statement, does not contemplate linguistic

4

and cultural minorities and also tell him that the Minorities Committee of the Constituent Assembly is not seized with the question in the manner contemplated by Mr Phatak and the writer of the article in the "Times of India " in its issue of the 22nd January 1947.

P 34 Vol

Jawaharlal
D.S
23/5/47

Secretary

Pls see Rao's
DJ, who is handling the Minority Subject.

H.P.Jain
23/5

I do not see what harm there will be in telling Mr. Phatak that the rights of linguistic and cultural minorities, wherever necessary, will be protected by suitable provisions in the constitution. As a matter of fact, cultural and educational rights of such minorities have already been protected by clause* 18 of the Justiciable Fundamental Rights proposed by the Advisory Committee, and subsequently adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

* "O"

2. If Mr. Phatak wishes to make any representation regarding any other rights of such minorities, he is at liberty to submit a memorandum to the Advisory Committee who will no doubt give it the consideration, which is due to it.

(B.F.H.B. Tyabji).
23.5.47.

Secy.

24/5

A reply may be sent as proposed by me Tyabji.
H.P.Jain 24/5/47.

5

Dr Reed

Mr Secy
26/5

A reply to Lévi-Strauss should be issued

[illegible]
26/5/47

(Please see further P. 6-7 N).

P 138-51
C
P. 38
C
P. 32, 46 & 95 (Vol I)
C
(Flags 'L' 'J' & 'O')
Seal with
on pgs 3-5
N
P. 39
C
P. 46
C
P. 48
C

S.Nos.16-20(Receipts).

S. No.16. Mr. G.M. Phatak had written some letters to this office ascertaining the position of the linguistic minorities in the future India. We could not give him an exact reply and told him that the matter would be placed before the Minorities Sub Committee. We have prepared a statement of such representations and circulated to the members of the Sub Committee. It is however, not certain whether the Sub Committee may consider such demands while preparing its report on the minorities problem. We may therefore tell Mr. Phatak that no definite reply can be given at this stage.

A draft reply is submitted.

S. No.17. The Memorandum now received under the cover of this letter, was also received direct in this office and the demands embodied therein were included in our statement. We may acknowledge this letter. No other action is necessary.

S.No. 18. The demands made in the letter may be incorporated in the statement, and the letter acknowledged.

S. No.19.

This is a matter which must in the first instance be dealt with by the Minorities Sub Committee of the Advisory Committee, and should therefore be referred to it.

Sd/- Rajindra Prasad.
20.5.47.

The memorandum received with this letter, was also received direct by this office, and the demands included in the statement. We may now acknowledge the letter.

Draft acknowledgement is submitted.

22/5

O.S. II

SERIAL NOS 17 & 19.

When did we receive the copies of memorandum direct ? Have they been acknowledged ? If not they should be acknowledged at once. Please put up.

The references quoted above have already been acknowledged & put up ledger 22/5.
23/5
D.S. II.

7

Serial No 20 (Issue).

Serial No 21 (Issue)

Serial No. 22 (Issue).

Serial No. 23 (Issue).

Serial No. 24 (Receipt)

Serial No 25 (Issue).

Serial No. 26 (Receipt).

P.52/C

P.54/C

P.57/C

P.57/C

P.59/C

P.60/C

P.68/C

P.35/C

The Akhil Bharatiya Hanjan Mahasabha have raised some objections to our letter dated 25th May, 1961, and have asked for further information regarding the recognised backward communities. Instead of entering into a controversy with this organization we may better tell them that the information called for, is not available in this office

A draft reply is submitted for approval.

13/6

14.6.61

DS-II

Reply in Hindi has been prepared. It may be issued. If necessary an English translation may be kept.

17/6

Serial No. 27 (Issue).

P.71-79
F.R. C

Diary Nos. 1067, 1066 & 55. (S. Nos. 28-30)
(Receipts)

P.71-76
C

Dy. No. 1067 & 1066. The Backward & Minor Hindu Intermediate Allied Caste League have put in a request for provision of adequate safeguards for the backward Hindus. They have also requested for an interview with the H.P. We may include their demand in the statement and tell them that it will not be possible for the H.P. to meet their delegation, due to his numerous preoccupations.

A draft reply is submitted.

P.72-75
C

Dy. No. 55. The demands sponsored by the Sabha, may be incorporated in the statement. A draft acknowledgement is submitted for approval

Relevant file submitted separately

13/6 14.6.47

D.S.-II

17/6

P.80
C

Serial No. 31 (Issue).

P.81
C

Serial No. 32 (Issue).

(9

FR
P. 82–87
C

Diary Nos. 1088 & 1100 (Receipts).

(S. No. 33434)

*. Statement of minority rights. P82 C

Dy. No. 1088. The resolution passed by the Assoc: may be included in the statement.* A draft acknowledgement is submitted.

DFA

P83 C

Dy. No. 1100 This may also be included in the statement. The letter has already been acknowledged.

17/6 17.6.47.

DS-II

17/6

P88 C

Serial No. 35 (Issue)

Serial No. 36 & 37 (Receipts).

P. 89–92 C

S. No. 36. The request made in the telegram may be included in the statement. No other action is necessary — the telegram has already been acknowledged.

S. No. 37. The request made by the Ahom Assoc. may be included in the statement. Draft acknowledgement is submitted.

24/6 25.6.47

DS-II

S. No. 37 –

The Association claims to represent the right to secede from the Hindustan Union and demands separate electorate for their Community. We have merely to note their attitude and to bring it to the notice of the minority-Committee.

26/6

P. 93 C

Serial No. 38 (Issue)

26/6/47.

10

Serial No. 39.

94/C

The representation made by the Assoc: regarding future constitution, may be included in the statement. Draft acknowledgement is submitted.

27/6 27.6.47

D.S.-II The letter and its enclosures are couched in most intemperate and at places in vulgar language. It is nothing but a tirade against Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. None of the problems which are being tackled by the C. A. has been touched and the Communication discloses a good deal of recklessness on the part of its writer. No action is necessary.

D.S.
27/6/47.

Serial No. 40 (Receipt).

Inc (P.100/C) m Sec'y 27/6

The suggestions made by the sender of this letter may be included in the statement. Draft acknowledgement submitted.

27/6 27.6.47

D.S.-II

1/7 m Sec'y 1/7

Serial No. 41 (Issue).

P.102A/C

P.103 C

Serial No. 42 (Receipt) (Loc)

11

No action appears necessary on the suggestions made by Mr. Beni Prasad Singh. We may only acknowledge his letter.

1/7 2/7

D.S. – II

Serial No. 43 (Issue)

P.107 C

P.109 C

Serial No. 44 (Receipt)

The request made by Shias may be included in the statement of political demands. Letter has been acknowledged.

8/7 9.7.47

D.S. – II

The Constituent Assembly is concerned with the following matters arising out of the request made by the General Secretary All India Shia Youth League, Lucknow:-

(1) Separate personal law for the Shia community. The Shia Youth League claim that the Hanifi Law should not be applied to the Shias.

(2) One representative of the Shia community to be nominated on the Minority Committee of the Constituent Assembly as well as the National Flag ad hoc Committee.

(3) Protection of the Shia religious rights and Trusts.

We may inform the Secretary of the Shia Youth League that these and other cognate matters will be fully considered by the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee. We may also point out to them that their demand for a Shia representative on the Minorities Committee has

17

already been met by the nomination of Syed Ali Zaheer ~~Zahir.~~

Letter prepared in terms of the above note may be sent.

9/7

D.S. II.

S No 45 (Receipt)

S. No. 46 (Receipt)

Mr Sarkar 9/7

F/110-111/C

F/112-114/C

S. No. 45

This is a letter from J. N Bansal to Hon'ble S Patel and forwarded to this Office. He wants Hindi to be made the lingua franca and many other matters to be incorporated in the constitution

This may be acknowledged Draft put up for approval

S No. 46 This is a letter from Sir Nangat Rai Jain "sadhu" sent to Hon'ble Pandit Nehru and forwarded to us along with the enclosures. It says that the birth day of Lord Mahavir should be declared as a public holiday and wants protection of Jain interests No action is necessary. It is already acknowledged by Sarda Sarlok Singh P.S to Pandit Nehru

D.S. (II)

C.S/1 B.N.J. 18.7.

Serial No. 46 may also be acknowledged.
Acknowledgments have been prepared. They
may be despatched

D.S.F
19/9/47

S. No. 47 (Receipt) 115/C. (14

Reference:- Correspondence placed below.

A lot of correspondence has started pouring into this office on the subject of prohibition of cow-slaughter. This question does not come within the purview of any of our Committees or Sub Committees. Moreover, senders of all such letters are more or less insignificant persons. No representative body of the country has so far come forward with this demand. We ~~may, therefore~~ Therefore need not, take any action on these letters.

We may however, acknowledge receipt of the letters and telegrams placed below and file all the correspondence. We need not perhaps acknowledge the Post Cards.

A draft acknowledgment is submitted.

9/7 9.7.47

DS—II Letters received from persons who may appear insignificant & as should also be acknowledged like all other Communications. A perusal & detailed examination of all letters & P. cards shows that the members of a good number of them have a representative capacity as far as the question of Cow protection is concerned.

15

Letters & telegrams may be acknowledged.
If possible Hindi & urdu p. cards
should also be acknowledged in
same stamps.

17

H. S. H. has examined these post-card
receipts regarding the general demand for
making cow slaughter a punishable offence.
Several dozens of these are received every day.
All these communications have a set language.
It is a regular campaign in which cyclostyled
and printed post-cards have been distributed
to the general public and there have been signed
by all and sundry in different places. H. S. H. has
therefore ordered that all these receipts need
not be acknowledged. He however desires that
office should scrutinise all these letters and
issue ~~acknowledg~~ acknowledgements and take other
necessary action in case of those communications
which have been received either from important
individuals or from persons ~~who are~~ invite
in some representative capacity.

B.N.P.
11.4.47

pr. Sagar

S. No. 48 (Issue) / 1161 C

S. No. 49 (Receipt) pp 117-118/C (16)

S. No. 50 (Issue) p 119/C

Serial No. 51 (Receipt) pp 120-123/C

Serial No. 52 (Receipt) pp 124-125/C

Serial No. 51 This is a note from S. G. G (R) forwarding a letter from Mr. M. Karim Husain Khan, the general Secy of the All India Shia Youth League addressed to Lord Mountbatten. The letter encloses a resolution passed by the League, which desires to have protection of the religious rights etc of the Shias. Now that the Shia Community has got its representation on the Minorities Sub Cte, there is, perhaps, no further action required. The letter has been acknowledged by S. G. G (R). This may be filed.

S. No. 52 This is a memorandum in continuation of the Memorial of 8th Feb 1947. The memorial ~~has been~~ acknowledged; Vide S. No. 32 in Collection No. 1. As action on the memorial has already been taken there doesn't seem to be any further action. This memorandum may be acknowledged. Draft put up for approval.

Serial No. 51 - As Laid rec.

S. No. 25 - 11/A Collection I

'A' 'D'

II. S. II

17

ived a similar Communication from
the Hy. Secretary All India Shia Youth League
(Serial No. 44) which was have already
acknowledged (Issue No. 50)

S. No. 49. I do not remember to have acknowledged
receipt. yet. With the office file an
office Copy of our acknowledgment.

Serial No. 52 may be acknowledged
and the demand of the Association may be
brought to the notice of the Honourable
Sub. Committee.

S. No. 53 (Issue) [illegible]
S. No. 54 (Issue)
S. No. 49. (Receipt)
Plean refer to D & H's note ante.
The office copy of acknowledging
this letter is not to be found. So
it may be acknowledged again
to make sure that an acknowledgment
is sent. Draft put up for approval

S. No. 55 (Receipt)
J. S. T has directed this receipt to be
transpered to the Ministers Sub Cte. It
has been already acknowledged. Vide
S. No. 56. The Ministers Sub Cte seems to
have little to do with this memorandum.
S. No. 56 (Issue)

D.F.A. to R & J. Sec. sent to [illegible]

S. is enquiring from the office how
acknowledged on
unsigned letter.
[illegible]
D.S.T.

S. No. 57 (Receipt)

This has been forwarded by P.S. to Pandit Nehru. It is a letter from Mr. Lakshman Prasad Jaiswar, Reemstring Chairman, Scheduled Castes Federation U.P. He demands Scheduled Castes men to be recruits to the future Indian Army. The cause of these castes is amply and most adequately represented by Dr Ambedkar. The letter has been already acknowledged by E. A Deptt May be filed

(1)
C. A. has nothing little to do with this. We may send a copy of it to the Defence Dept of the G of I
D.S.T.
22/7/47

S. No 58 (Receipt) p 137-140/c

This is a memorandum of the Secy, All Assam Muttock Morah League, addressed to Hon'ble Pandit Nehru and forwarded to us. J. S T directs this to be passed on to the Minorities Sub Cte It has already been acknowledged The demand of the sepatories is on p 140/c portion marked 'A' They demand that they should be recognised as a tribe and given representation in legislatures etc. It is for consideration how this relates to the question of Minorities Sub Cte.

(2)
It may be acknowledged
22/7

already acknowledged
22/7

22/7

S. No. 49. It appears that no ack. has been issued and one may issue now.

S. No. 55. The Bhotias are not a statutary

19)

(From overleaf)

Tribe but it is hardly the business of the Minorities Sub-Committee to recommend to the ~~Frontier~~ Tribal Committee whether or not a particular group of people should be recognised as a 'Tribe'.

B.N.S. 22.7.

[From p. 17/n ante]

Action may be taken as indicated in the margin overleaf.

D.S.T. 22/7

II. S. II.

22

P. U. C Serial No. 59 (Receipt) p. 140/C

This is a letter from Sir Kasturbhai Lalbhai The member has been present for to-day and yesterday No further action may be filed

24/7

B.N.R. 22.7

No. II

M. J. 24.7

S. No 60 (Issue) p. 141/C

[illegible]

Serial No. 61 (Receipt) 142/C (2)

P.U.C This is a letter from Sri H. J Khandekar, complaining that he has not brought relevant papers connected with the University but the they may be sent and the cause of complaint removed A letter, with the papers as enclosures, put up for signature

19/7

B.N.D
19.7

19.7.47

U.S

S No 62 (Issue) 143/C

S No. 63 (Issue) 144/C

22

S. No. 64 (Receipt) f. 145/C

S. No. 65 (Receipt) f. 146/C

S. No. 66 (Receipt) f. 147/C

S. No. 67 (Receipt) f. 148/C

S. No 68 (Receipt) f. 149–151/C

S. No. 69 (Receipt) f. 152–154/C

Serial No. 64 — 67. Of these all except Serial No. 65 are telegrams requesting that Khonds may be recognised as a minority. Serial No. 65 is a letter from Mr. D. S. Gurung, President all India Gurkha League requesting that Gurkhas may be recognised as an official minority. All these have been brought to the attention of the Minorities Sub Cte. They may be acknowledged.

Serial No. 68 is a letter from Kunj Lall Gupta, saying many things about Muslims and other minorities, and contends as a Hindu that no favoured treatment etc. should be given to the

(23

minorities. This also may be acknowledged.

S. No. 69 This is a letter from the political Secretary of Sri Akila Bharatiya - Nayi Brahman Mahasabha in Hindi, (translation attached). The Mahasabha is still harping upon the same old demand for lists of backward classes etc. We have already told them that the matter will be placed before the Minorities Sub Cte and that no list of the kind required is available. There seems to be no further action in this matter as our replies indicate Vide Serial No. 27 p 70/c and also. Serial no. 14p 33/C. This may therefore be filed.

Draft reply of acknowledgement to Serial Nos 64 - 68 put up for approval.

26/7

Separate draft for Serial no. 69 may be put up.

B.N.P. 27.7.

D.S.II

Serial no 69 We may inform them that the Minorities Sec have refused to recognise them as a separate Minority.

S.S 30.7

S. No. 70 (Jssec) p. 154/C

D. 41/34/Con/47

Serial No. (71) Receipt 24

P.R.C This is a telegram from Dhaneswar Sinha, General Secretary, All Assam Manipur Congress Committee. The file dealing with this subject is under submission so far as it could be remembered. Manipur Congress Ctte had already made representations and they had been incorporated in the statement of such representations. Now that the question has been finally disposed of by the Ministries Sub Ctte, no further action is necessary. The telegram may be acknowledged. Draft reply put up for approval

Subst. representations

Copy 30/7 B.P.R. 30.7

I.S.II.

This a matter to be decided by the Boundary Commission Concerned and the Constituent Assembly of India. Let no step in the matter be taken. Letter may be acknowledged

Jawaharlal
DS
30/7

S. No 72 (Assam)

F. 15(6)/C

[C.A./34/Com./47]

25

Dy. No. 260 Com/47 Rdf- 30.7.47. S. No. (73) /p 157/c

P.U.C.

There is a note at the end of the first copy in which the Secretary, Constituent Assembly, is requested to distribute the copies of this memorandum to the members of the Constituent Assembly. We cannot undertake to do this job and we may return the bundle of spare copies to the sender.

The Advisory Committee have almost finished their deliberations as far as Minority interests are concerned and there is no hope for the Buddhists to be recognised as a separate Community

Draft put up.

B.N.R.
2.8.47.

Sent to R & S.

M. J.
2.8.

U. S.

I see as revised
Mukherjee
2.8.47)

(25)

No 2613/Cons/47} S No 74 (Receipt) ff.159–162/C
No 2614/Cons/47} Dated 1-8-47

Two identical letters addressed to the President and Secretary of the Constituent Assembly. We may acknowledge receipt of them.

Draft put up for approval.

1/8/47

B.N.M. 1.8.47

DS-II

As per revised draft

7/8

S No. 75 (Issue) ff.163/C

S No. 76 (Receipt) p. 164/C

S No 77 (Receipt) p. 165/C

Serial Nos. 76 & 77. There are two telegrams addressed to H. P They deal in a way with Minorities along with Andhra province. No action is needed. Both are already acknowledged. May be filed

Putlanna
5/8/47

Ref D. S. II's note in the margin on p. 18/n ante. A copy may be forwarded to the Defence Dept. Note forwarding the copy put up for signature.

(Done)

C.T.
4/8/47

B.N.R
4.8.47

Putlanna
5/8/47

II. S. II

S. No. 78 (Receipt) P. 166/C 28

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS & COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS 2688/Conf/47
4-7-47.

Forwarded to Secy. Constituent Assembly.

The communication has ~~been~~/not been acknowledged.

for (Tarlok Singh)
Private Secretary to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

E.A. & C.R.D.U.O.No._____ dated

S. No. 78 This is a telegram from the President Ahom Association, claiming for the Ahoms, recognition as a minority. We had a similar representation from the Ahoms vide P. 148/C. (Serial No 67) The Minorities Sub Ctee has rejected the matter No further action may be acknowledged Draft reply put up

(Cyf.)
G/6
B.N.S.
6.8.

It is a copy of telegram previously received (Serial no 66) and already acknowledged No further action is necessary

6/8/47

D. S. II

S. (40 7 Issue)

30

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

A copy of a letter dated 14-7-47 from Mr. Laxman Prasad Jaiswar, Recruiting Chairman, Scheduled Vastes Federation, United Provinces addressed to the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, regarding the recruitment of men from the aboriginns races and Scheduled Castes, is forwarded to the Defence Department for such action as they deem necessary.

Please issue
A.P.

(Jugal Kishore Khanna)
Deputy Secretary II.

Defence Deptt. New Delhi,
C.A.I. U/O No. CA/34/COM/47 dt. 5-8-47.

I.No 1215
Rs
4/0

P. U. C. 31

This is the copy of a letter to H.P. from the Secy. Scheduled Castes Federation Sitapur, addressed to the Governor-General The question of separate electorates has already been decided and rejected both by the Advisory Cte and Drafting Sub Cte. The letter is already acknowledged. No further action may be filed

6/8/47

6/8
B.N.R.
6.6

II S II

32

S. No. 80 (Receipt) — PP 167-68/C

S. No. 81 (Receipt) — P 169/C

S. No. 82 (Issue) — P 170/C

S. No. 83 (Receipt) — PP 171-173/C

174/C
175/C
176/C
177/C
178/C
179/C
180/C

SERIAL NO. 84 (Receipt).
SERIAL NO. 85 (Receipt).
SERIAL NO. 86 (Receipt).
SERIAL NO. 87 (Receipt).
SERIAL NO. 88 (Receipt).
SERIAL NO. 89 (Receipt).
SERIAL NO. 90 (Receipt).

PP 174-180/C

Serial Nos. from 84 to 90 are receipts which have been f first dealt with on a different file concerning ~~dealt with~~ the subject ~~of~~ under Assam Sub-Committee. But J.S.I. has directed that these may now be dealt with by the Minorities Sub-Committee which has ~~also~~ finished its work. So no further action can be taken on these telegrams except to acknowledge them.

D.F.A

Draft letter is put up for approval.

S.I.
12.8.47
D.S II

12/8/47

S. No. 91 (Issue) P 181/C

S. No-92 (Issue) P 182/C

[CA/34/Cons[illegible]

34

S. No-93 (Receipt) p 183/c

P. U. C.

This is a letter from the General Secy, the Rajputana Depressed Classes League. The Ujjain Sub Ctte have finished their work so there is no action so far as Resolution No. 1 is concerned Re resolution no. 2, this is one of the thousands of such requests, and be taken. There is no particular action is required to Regarding Resolutions 3 and 4 perhaps Const Section may have something to do with it. so it may be transferred to Const. Sec

B.V.R. 5.8.47

Const. Sec.

M.N. 5/8

Miss Das 9/8/47

I hereby acknowledge receipt Const. Section may see

[illegible] 5-8-47

Seen Thanks

letter 7/8. 8/8

Committees Sec:

Ref U S's note above,

Draft acknowledgment put up for approval

CP 11/8/47

D S. II

[illegible] 12/8/47

S. No. 94 (Receipt) 1184/C

This is a second letter from Srt Mangat Rai Jain to whom first letter we have already replied vide. Serial no. 54 / 12Y/C. In this the writer offers himself as a candidate for the membership of the Minorities Sub Cte. The whole work of the Sub Cte is over and there is perhaps no need of going on answering letters like this may be filed

C.P. 12/8

D. S. II

No action Srt
12/8

S. No. 95 (Receipt) 1186-7

This is a letter from the Hony. General Secretary All India Shia Conference, Allahabad addressed to the H P It encloses a copy of a resolution passed at the Shiah Conference at Masulipatam (Madras). The work of the Minorities Sub Cte is over The letter has been already acknowledged. May be filed

C.P. 13/8

D S. II

13/8

S. No. 96 (Issue) P 188/c
S. No. 97. (Issue) P 189/c
S. No. 98 (Issue) P 190/c

S. No. 99 (Receipt) P. 191/c
S. No. 100 (Receipt) P. 192/c

S. No. 99. This is a letter from Mr. E Baker conveying thanks. Incidentally it refers to the interview which the Indian pacifists had with H. P No further action may be filed.

S. No. 100 This is a letter from Mr. S Trimlay addressed to the Reform Ofc, though there is no such Ofc. The letter mixes up a lot of things It may be acknowledged ~~Diplomatically~~ put up

cc
20/8

S. No 100. The writer is trying to be funny and it is perhaps not necessary to acknowledge the letter.

B.N.P.
20.8.47.

20 8 47

3

Serial No. 101 (Receipt) P-193/C

Serial No. 102 (Receipt) P 194/C

Serial No. 101. This is a letter from Sri Akila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha, asking for a deputation of the Backward Communities, among other things. It would be too much to carry on correspondence with this mahasabha Please see P 23/N ~~Serial No 69~~ This may be filed.

Serial No 102 This is also a letter from the Hon General Secy, All India Shia Conference We have already sent a detailed reply to these people. Vide issue serial No. 82 on P 170/C There seems to be no need to answer further especially to demands ~~Requests~~ made to this Office regarding requests made by Hon Gen Secy to the Maharajah of Kapurthala. May be filed.

21/8. B.N.P. 21.8. II.S.II

Hon Minister may be acknowledged and he may be asked to bring the matter above. Although unnecessarily - and the Kapur-Kala Line to the Education Deptt and the State Deptt Govt of India

D.S II 21/8

Mr. Joseph 228

(38

P.U.C. Ref D.S. II's note on page 37/ante.

dfa:

Draft reply to the Hon. Secretary, All India Shia Conference submitted for approval

C.P.I. 25/8.
B.N.R. 25.8.

25/8/47

II. S. II

S. M.-1.

(1

MEMORANDUM.

FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE
OF THE ADIBASI MAHASABHA OF THE DISTRICTS OF

MONGHYR & BHAGALPUR

TO
THE EXCLUDED AND PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS (Except in Assam)
SUB-COMMITTEE-ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY;

NEW DELHI.

We ,the members of the Working Committee-Adibasi Mahasabha Monghyr & Bhagalpur districts lay before you the following facts for your most sympathetic consideration:-

1. Since the Geographical features of the sourthern parts of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur resemble in all respects with that of Santal Parganas and Chotanagpur ,we Adibasis living in the hilly tracts of these districts see no reason why these tracts of hilly lands also will not be annexed to Jharkhand Province hereafter so formed after separation of Santal Parganas and Chotanagpur from Bihar.Any Government that came one after another uptill now never made any genuine efforts for our uplift and welfare and thus we have always been neglected by all Governments. The Government after due deliberation having recognised the rights and titles of Adibasi living in the hilly tracts of lands in these districts to the south of the river Ganges have formed a Bihar Tenancy Act in 1935- a non-transference of the lands of the Adibasi to Non-Adibasis which also gives proof to the recognition of these districts having predominantly populated by Adibasis as in Santal-Parganas and Chotanagpur . With this in view the incorporation of the hilly tracts of these two districts is absolutely desirable with Jharkhand .Besides this from the very existence of Adibasi our language ,mode of living ,manner ,culture and festivals etc are quite different and peculiar to those of Non-Adibasis.

2. As there is no Parganait system in these two districts Adibasis are deprived of their cultural birth rights and titles and as such Parganait system should be enforced as soon as possible .We should be governed by the laws and customs as that of Santal Parganas and Chotanagpur.

3. The Adibasis of these districts live on the products of the forests for the livelihood and since these now been made reserved its reservation has become a starvation to the Adibasi of these two districts. It is therefore most humbly submitted that an order for relaxation of the Forest Act in these two districts may kindly be passed forthwith and thus eject the so called engineered starvation of the Adibasis.

4. For about 100 years Santali language is being written in Roman script and it is well known to Adibasis living in far away different provinces, it should not be replaced by any other scripts. This script binds us with those of our kiths and kins scattered in the adjacent districts and provinces and thus solidifies the blood relation of the Adibasis.

5. Since long ages Jharkhand Province has been a home of Adibasis. It is we and our forefathers who have reclaimed the jungles sacrifying their precious lives fighting with the ferocious animals only with view to give their posterities a security of life and free from the exploitation of non-Adibasis.

6. As the districts of southern Monghyr and Bhagalpur are linked with the same ranges and plateaus of Santal Parganas and Chotanagpur and predominantly populated by Adibasis its geographical features too are quite different from the rest of Bihar. Its history from the tme that of Badshah Akbar the great it was known as KOKRA or JHARKHAND . During the reign of Shah Alam in 1765 A.D. that this plateau came under the possession of the British Empire and was annexed to Bengal and since then it ceased to be known as Jharkhand.

7. From report of the 8th February 1939 of the President of the Bihar Legislative Assembly it appears that Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas are not deficiet areas as it is said to be by the anti-partition parties .As these parts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr districts are very rich in minerals and other natural resources will not be a financial burden to Jharkhand when incorporated with it.

8. There should be separate and reserved seats for the Adibasis of these districts both in the Assembly, the District and the Local Board pending the formation of Jharkhand Province so that they could fight and safeguard their rights in the new life of Indian Independence .

Moreover the adult franchise should be introduced among the Adibasis in a whole.

9. In the matter of education the Adibasis of these parts of the districts have been totally beglected as there have been or are no reserved scholarships in primary and middle schools.

In conclusion we request the Sub-Committee for sympathetic consideration to our just demands for incorporation of these trancts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts to Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas and therewith forming the JHARKHAND PROVINCE so that we may obtain full facilities for our self realization.

We the members of the working Committee.
Adibasi Mahasabha of Monghyr and Bhagalpur.

1. Shakhla Hansda Vill Chotka Hathia P.O. Haveli Khargpur Dist. Monghyr.

2 (illegible)

3. (illegible)

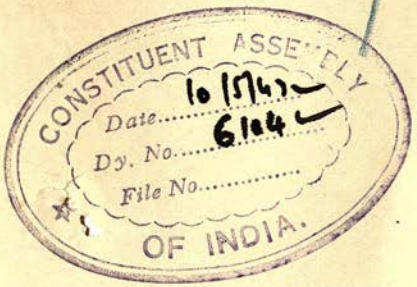
1- Rajmal Soren Kusaha Vill. Belhar. P.O. Bhagalpur. Dist.

Samarendra Hansdak Vill (illegible) P.O. Belhar Dist Bhagalpur

928/Comm.(C)
12-5-47.

Sir,

We want to see the Minority Committee.



941/Com/47 S. No. 2
14-5-47

Bharilal Batra

Bombay Life Buildings
Connaught Circus
New Delhi

627

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Date 13/5/47
Dy. No. 6213
File No.

8th May, 1947.

Dear Sir,

I enclose my views re: "How to safeguard Minority Rights", and hope the same would be of interest to you.

Yours faithfully,
Bharilal Batra

The President,
Franchise Committee, (Constituent Assembly of India)
New Delhi.

Mr Sen
13/5

(6

With economic grouping instead of religion as the basis, the necessity of safeguards vanishes altogether.

We have to settle the fundamentals at the bottom of the rung of the natural ladder instead of seeking the remedy at the top wrongs.

The origin or basis of the disease is economic handicaps.

Essentially in India and in fact all over the world, people may be divided into four groups:- (A) The experienced, highly educated, philosophic, economic, analytic, reasoning class of men, who have been and struggled in life, who are able to distinguish between right and wrong and give advise with their long experience and wider knowledge of social, economical and political matters. This group must necessarily be of varying ages from 55 to 75 or 80 years. An age comes at which the past experience is too remote to keep pace with the latest development of the fast progressing world and yet the brake or guidance of experience and knowledge is needed to temper the hasty decisions of youth. This class of men are in a minority. (B) Men of Administrative and Executive temperaments, well versed in management and executive control of humanity. This class of men are generally in a minority but their capability enables them to command the confidence of millions. They are the men of action and character with initiative and energy and exist in every walk of life amongst wage earners, farmers, in commercial and industrial enterprises and in various professions. They should be called up to serve the State in Judicial, Executive, Finance, political, army, economic, and social services.

Naturally they need unprejudiced and uninfluenced authority within certain limitations prescribed by law to be successful.

These men of action and energy may not be able to create revolutions and carry on any kind of agitation but they are definitely

able to curb any spirit of these natures and keep it in control. They materially and intrinsically differ from the so called platform leaders who have done the spade work in achieving liberty for their country in oppressed countries. The latter may not form either good administrators or good executives and they are neither the real representatives of the of the masses. They have become leaders first by their initiative and they have secured a following amongst the economically discontented and unhappy oppressed masses. They naturally succeed in securing votes but their representative character is doubtful.

Men of both the classes (A & B) described hereabove, even put together are in the minority and may be hardly 5% of the total population but they are important for efficient administration and control of any country. They are always in demand and by nature least ambitious to seek publicity.

They must be classed upon to shoulder the burden of administration and control of the State. They have to be selected and elected not only by their own groups but by the rest of the people. That is to say their selection into this class should be by the people for A and by Imperial Council for B and election from amongst themselves to the legislature by their own body.

The administration and control of affairs of State needs more mature and experienced men than youths fresh from universities.

Recruitment to this class that is to say State Services should be from men ranging between the age of 35 to 40 and it should be for a period of 20 to 25 years, with a provision of extension for 5 years more on the basis of physical fitness in addition to other considerations.

Both these minorities ranging from the age of (A) 55 to 75 or so, and (B) 35 to 60 should find adequate representation on any legislature or public institution of a nation by a direct and special

representation of 12½% and 15% respectively.

This minority will take care of minorities based on religious and economic "isms" of all kinds if properly protected and c-red for.

In every country generally wage earners form by far the largest majority and in agricultural countries farmer combined with wage earner forms more or less 85% of the active population.

It is this majority which is exploited by all classes of leaders. Leaders obtain the money from the Rich by promising them to control the masses in their interests and they secure the votes from the masses to save these ignorant vast numbers which form the masses from the exploitation of the capitalist. It is a wonderful vicious circle which enables the leaders to throw over the Empires, Kingdoms, and to create wars of destruction. Leaders seldom come to much grief, the ultimate burden is borne by the masses themselves in misery and poverty. No leader has yet devised ways and means of do the impossible miracle of feeding the masses and raising their standard of living, without their having to work or with lesser wor than hard toil.

The percentage engaged on actual production of a total popula tion ~~if xxxxxxxxxx xx x xxx xxxx xxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx must xxxx~~ is becoming less and consumers percentage is continuously mounting up.

The defect lies in ignoring the important factor that producti of essentials at a low cost and with least normal labour must come first in economic development and yet this receives the least atten tion. Secondly destruction should be made impossible by the masse refusing bluntly to go to war under any pretence or for any promis a future vision of happiness.

The incident of representation of this majority must be sufficiently low to give a backing to self-styled leaders who in f

mislead the masses and yet it should be reasonably high to enable them with "wise" combination to keep them and their opponents well balanced.

The wage earner and farmer with a 50% of total representation between themselves (i.e. 25% each) can depend upon some sensible people in the rest of the 50% to understand their interests and keep them out of exploitation.

By giving this majority only 50% strength, a balanced democracy can be created which will be equitable and lead to mutual confidence and balancing up the various economical human factors, and keep mischief makers in either party in check and control. This will make for efficient, stable, and respectable State.

The only other minority interest is capitalists who are engaged in control and conduct of Trade, industries, and finance etc. Although they are a minority in numbers, they are the most powerful and influential group and they command and direct practically all the resources of any nation. It is their backing and "wish" direct or indirect which controls the statesmen, the state, and the leaders in every country.

If this section can be curbed or controlled properly there would be less trouble and misery in the world.

All capitalists are not "capitalism" personifide". Some (quite 50%) should be presumed to favour equity.

They are however an essential part of a nation and without their venture, foresight, enterprise, initiation, wisdom, experience, command and control, world would be chaos. They bring together science, technique, labour and skill, and achieve success not only for themselves but for all concerned, for a nation, and for the world at large. They help to destroy the world wealth xxx xx as well, perhaps to keep the leaders, the statesmen, Empires, nations, and Kings under their control.

It is this destructive tendency which needs control.

(10

Firstly, therefore, it is essential to have an Empire and an Emperor and secondly to back up the Empire and Emperor by wiser and balanced counsel.

They must have a representation and a substantial one (more or less 20%), and although this representation should be able to assert itself against any degradation, it should not be able to buy up the Emperor or the Imperial Council and not the wage earner and the farmer.

This strong minority needs no safeguards, on the other hand safeguards should be provided to keep this minority in check.

Representation limited to only 20% should provide the desired check.

.....

S. No. 3.944/cons/47
14-5-47. D.1625-P.S./47.

P.O. Mahendru.,

PATNA, BEHAR.
19th. April'47.

My dear sir,

I attach herewith a copy of my letter to be published in important newspapers of the country. To be on the safe side I am forwarding in advance a copy to you for your sympathetic considerations.

Yours truly,

(MADAN LAL., M.B., B.S.)

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. Date 13/5/47 File No. 107-cons

Forwarded

10.5.47. [Tarkeshwar]

Const. Assembly.

E.H.D. no. no. D.1625-P.S/47.

(12

Sir,

WE are all unanimous that the Scheduled castes or the Harijans as they are popularly known should get rightful place in in the new scheme of things for India. But what about the Backward communities among the Hindus? Their case is possibly going by default simply because they are touchables. But they are equally downtrodden, suppressed, oppressed and impoverished. At a time when the new consti-tution of India is on the anvil it is just and proper that the leaders of India should turn their attention to their problem as well. The artisan classes are mainly drawn from the Backward Hindus. castes. They have been persons who have preserved India's in the field of Arts& Crafts. But their position to-day is really pitiable. They have become like the scums of society eking out of precarious existence at the mercy of higher castes. They live on sufferance. In which ever direction of life you look- the Lagistature, Govt. services, private commercial firms, they are unrepresented. Politically they are crushed, educationally they are ignored and so far as their economic position is concerned the less said the better.

And what about their numerical position? The figures of the Hindu population in India as shown by the census taken by the Govt. in 1941 are 257569822 and if the figures of the State population be also taken in to account , the figures would come approximately to 30 crores. Out of these the Caste Hindus consisting of the Brahmins,Kshtriyas,Vaishyas,Kasthyas come to 5 to 6 croresand the Scheduled castes about 5 crores. Deducting these from the total population, we find the population of the Backward communities in British India to be about 15 crores. The caste constituting the Backward communities are Ahirs,Dhurias,Tamolis,Barhis,Lohars,Kahars, Sonars,Kalwars,Keories,Kurmis,Nais,Halwais,Thatheras,etc,etc.

From the above census it is clear that the Backward Hindus are in majority and I think as it is the duty of every Govt. to provide safeguard to the interest of the minorities, so is also equally its duty to see that no minoroty should be allowed to devour the rights of others who may even in majority but helpless .

The leaders and people in power should not forget that they cannot achieve their objectives of building of strong and proper

nation unless they will make suitable provisions for the Backward Hindus also .

I, fervently hope the provincial as well, as all India leaders will give due cosiderations and make provision for the claims and rights of the Backward Hindus in order that they also can rise in society and make their contribution in developing the Nation.

19/4/47

(MADAN LAL.,M.B.,B.S.)
P.O. Mahendru, PATNA
BEHAR.

A MEMBER OF BACKWARD COMMUNITY.

(14

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Draft ~~Letter~~ Memorandum Telegram

File No.

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. CA/34/Con/47 Dated — 5-47.

P 1/C

To

1- Mr. Shukla Saroda,
Village Chotki Hathia
P.O. Haveli, Khagaria, Distt. Monghyr.

2- Mr. Behari Lall Baka,
Bombay Life Buildings; Connaught Circus
New Delhi

3- Madan Lal Esq., MB., BS.,
P.O. Mahanden, Patna (Behar)

Sub:- (1) ~~Safeguards for~~ Demands of Adibasis in ~~future constitution~~ Monghyr & Bhagalpur Distts.
(2) Safeguards for Minorities
(3) Safeguards for Backward Classes

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your ~~letter~~ Memorandum dated nil/ letter dated 8-5-47 with endorsement/ letter dated 19-4-47 with endorsement, on the above subject.

I have etc,

for

D.S.

P.5/C

Hers P.A.

P.11/C

M. circle (Expenditure) 16/5

5

Issue No. 11508 16/5.

S. 5 (Large).
MFP—378 S&P—3767—(M-869)—11-9-45—150,000 Pads.

S. No. 5 945/Com/47 15/5/47

your Ref. no. C A 13/Com/47. dated 3-5-47.

M. Kandaswamy Achary, D. M. E., M. E.,
MANAGER
PALANI ANDAVAR MILLS LTD. &
President. S. B. Viswakarma Cultural Board

UDAMALPET. 11/5/ 1947.

To,
Jugal Kishore Khanna Esq.
Deputy Secretary
New Delhi.

Sub. Memorial Dated 27-3-47.

Respected Sir,

I am in due receipt of your kind letter dated 3-5-47. and I beg to submit the following explanation for the same.

I prepared the Memorial, and as it was already late, I sent the same in Air Mail hoping the same may reach the office before 1st April. As the Cover was torn in transit in air Mail, and as the address was lost, the cover was sent to D.L.O & from there it was sent back to me. I sent a letter on 12th April, before I got my cover from D.L.O. Then again I have sent the Memorial through Registered Post & I hope that the same might have reached the office by this time. I am sending you a Copy for your ref. and hope the matter will be clear now.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble, and awaiting your reply,

I have the Honour to be
Respected Sir
your most obedient Servant.
M. Kandaswamy

(16

THE SOUTH INDIAN VISVAKARMA MAHAJANA CONFERENCE CENTRAL BOARD.

M. KANDASWAMI ACHARIAR, D.M.E.M.E.,
PRESIDENT.

No. 16, RAJU NADAR COLONY,
DHALLY ROAD,
UDUMALPET,
27-3-47.

To,

The Minorities'

Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly,

NEW DELHI.

Sirs,

Subject :—The humble memorial of the Visvakarma indigenous industrialists of South India, praying for necessary provision in the act of the future constitution for a separate constituency for small scale industrialists coming under Artisans' or workers' union to be registered under the Trade Union Act.

May it please you, Sirs,

Under instructions from the above Central Board, the accredited representative institution of the Viswakarma artisans and cottage industrialists of South India, who can carry on the hereditary profession of iron smithy, corpentry, brass, copper, and silver smithy, gold-smithy, idol-making in metal and stone, including Temple building from time immemorial (Visvakarma being only a general term to include the above categories of small scale industries) handed down to the members of the community from generation to generation, we beg to submit the following :—

The economic condition of the community has distinctly worsened after the first and the second great world wars, and continues to be backward, economically, educationally, socially and materially, the community could command absolutely no influence and is therefore backward in public life also. For instance not a single member of the community has been elected member of the assembly or council old or new, central of provincial, through the open door of elections owing to the franchise being too wide predominated by other influencial and wealthy communities or interests. Even going lower down, none have even become a District Board President or Municipal Council Chairman, or is there a single Judicial Official or Educational Officer in the province so far, although there are more than

7)

2 hundred such posts in the presidency. Add to this, in spite of the community being nearly 17 lakhs strong in 1921 (more than 18 lakhs in 1941), there are only 3 Gazetted Officers in Government Service to-day and only about 50 graduates since the inception of the University Education nearly a century ago.

The community which is about 18 lakhs strong in the presidency and 6 crores in India stands perhaps next in rank to the Muslim population and it is extremely deplorable that, while Muslim interests are safeguarded by 5 or 6 members of the interim Government of India, numerous ministers in the various provinces and hundreds of members of legislation assemblies and other local institutions throughout the length and breadth of the country, this important industrial community can boast of not even one President District Board, not even one member of the legislative assembly, not to speak of any member of any Government.

Our Community was given a nominated seat in the local Legislative Council under 1920 reforms which was held by the representative of our community till 1935 when the new reforms came into force, completely ignoring our privilege and our legitimate claims as cottage industrialists of the land.

It is true, that the existing constitution provides for a large number of seats in the local legislature under "Industry, Commerce and Labour". But unfortunately, for want of proper definition as to the scope and allocation, all the 12 seats, though intended to be common for the above category, were appropriated only by the large scale industrialists and mill-owners, contrary to the spirit of the constitution, aiming at full and thorough representation and equal opportunities for all.

We therefore pray that, you may be pleased to get suitable amendments made in the future constitutional reforms, providing additional and adequate number of seats for this special constituency (artisans' or workers' union). This ought to inevitably follow the grant of responsible Government to India in June 1948 if the formation of a "Labour and Industrial Group" as distinct from "Mill Industries" and pure "Labour" is accepted.

In conclusion, we need hardly point out that it is only just and proper for our country that the future Indian constitution should be so framed as to enable us to form a Labour Party similar to the one in Great Britan and it is the sacred duty incumbent on you, Sirs, to exert your utmost influence to bring about this very disirable and healthy change in the future Indian constitutional legislation, namely, the provision of adequate number of seats in the legislatures both central and provincial under "Labour or Artisans' (metal, wood and stone workers) or workers' union" to be duly registered under the Trade union Act.

If you will be so gracious as to receive me or a deputation consisting of three or five members of the community to learn at first hand still further about our legitimate rights and claims, we would only be extremely thankful to you for all your kindness and sympathy and will readily respond to your very kind invitation.

We beg to remain,
Sirs,
Yours devotedly,

(Sd.) M. KANDASAMY ACHARIAR,
President.

S. No. B 952/com/47
16-5-47.

D/15th May, 1947

19

Jagan Nath B. A.
Member, Communal Harmony Board,
Jagadhri, P.O. (Ambala Distt)

To
The Secretary,
Union Constitution Committee
Constituent Assembly of India
Council House, New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Subj: Hope to have Violence replaced by Non-Violence in peaceful thinking:- a partial solution.

Even since the formation of the Union Constitution Committee I have been thinking of addressing you on the necessity of securing the proceedings of the future Parliament of the Indian Union as wide a circulation as possible unlike what has been the case with the debates of the Central Legislatures in the past. I shall be grateful, if you are pleased to have this humble suggestion of mine placed duly before the distinguished members of the Committee for what it is worth.

Initials play no insignificant part in bringing about desired consummations. They do not cost much. But they achieve in several cases what cannot be attained by spending millions. So no loopholes are to be left if India is to be enabled to attain its fullest stature. The problem of problems in India even since the appearance of separate electorates has been that of majorities and minorities everywhere. Things have come to such a sad pass for the last ten or fifteen years that the platforms of each has come to be almost shut to the other.

Under the circumstances Legislative Assembly chambers afford somewhat of a common forum for different communities to present their viewpoints. Unfortunately their debates are not to be had even in Govt-aided libraries of First-class municipalities not to speak of the libraries of other towns. The writer of this letter has been able to get hold of these debates only in some libraries of Lahore and Simla in the Punjab and nowhere else. Wherever he sought them except at Lahore or Simla, he was told by librarians that their municipalities were averse to purchasing them for their libraries. If this is the case in the Punjab, something similar must be the case with other provinces. It is true that the reading public too has

P.T.O.

20/
has little taste for studying this sort of literature. But our duty, if we realise the importance of these debates for having public grievances removed and the use of force eschewed for gaining political end is to create that taste in the reading public

Not only during these days but even after the labours of the Constituent Assembly have been over in securing the Indian Union the new constitution, the greatest need of a Government shall remain the establishment of Communal Harmony If various sets of people are to be cleaned from communal distempers and their violent ways of thinking, their minds require to be witnessed with the sincerity of a Government in its efforts towards their common amelioration. It is but necessary that the debates of the Central Legislatures come to be placed within easy reach of the reading and thinking public. The versions of their proceedings appearing in these days in various papers are not unoften only too brief and one-sided. So these debates should be accessible to all Govt-aided libraries of First-class municipalities, if not to several other libraries of other Local Bodies as is the case in other countries of the world where the Parliamentary form of Government has been successful so far as to replace Violence by non-violence in having popular aims realised. In India this is possible only where these debates come to be supplied free of charge to the libraries of First-class Municipalities An additional expenditure of a few thousands per session should not stand in the way of a Government where this is, to an appreciable extent, one of the easiest and most effective ways of achieving its object by establishing contact with the masses of various communities by taking note confidence the educated moulders of their views — separated in these days from one another by a communal platform and communal press. The example set by the Central Government is sure to be followed by the

respective governments of the various units constituting (21)
the future Union of India Further this petty expenditure
on the part of the Central Government will go a long
way in engendering love for the Constitution which is
being evolved so carefully by so many thoughtful
gentlemen and ladies and enable an average Indian to
feel proud of it and dedicate himself to its maintenance.

In the end I beg to be excused for this intrusion and my
inability to get myself typed If I happen to be obscure
anywhere, I hope to clarify on further hearing from
you. your kind reply shall be a source of great
encouragement to me for the future.

Yours most respectfully,
J. Rao Nath
15.5.47

S No. 2 951/Const/47
16-6-47

(27

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

THE ANJUMAN-I-AHMADIA

Humayun Bagh CAWNPORE

88/393

Ref. No. 125/5/47

Forwarded to the Secretary
15/5

Dated 7th May 1947
PRESIDENT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF
Received on 14 MAY 1947
No. 1063/47 POA

Mr, Rajendra Parshad
President Constitutional Assembly,

DELHI

Sir,

We are submitting here with the resolutions of the Ahmadia Community Cawnpore for your kind persual.

Yours Faithfully,
For, The Anjuman-i-Ahmadia.

Sh Mohd Shamim
President.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

THE ANJUMAN-I-AHMADIA

Humayun Bagh CAWNPORE

23

Ref. No._____ Dated 7th May 1947

1. Resolved at this special meeting of the Ahmadia Community Cawnpore that the demands of the Hindus and Sikhs for the pabtition of the Punjab and Bengal is not only dangerous to the intrest of other communities but it is also fatel to the civic and economic condition of the country.This partition means the partition of each and every Province of India which awaits the dangerous results in the very near future.Hence this house appeals to H.E.The Viceroy The Governor Punjab and Bengal the Sikhs and Hindu Leaders to reconsider their demands and give it up as early as possible,keeping in view bad consequences.

2. The resolution of the Constitutional Assembly on the change of religion,the age limit of 18 years , etc,etc,is entirely unwise and absolute unjust encroach -ment on the birth right of every one in the openion of this house and is step towards the eternal slavery of soul and a sever check on the social advancement of the human beings.So this house appeals to the members of the consititutional Assembly to reject it in to-to.

3. As the Sikhs are only entitiled to have 2" Kirpan as their religious mark in Indian Jails,similarly they may be allowed to use the same 2" Wooden Kirpan as a general religious mark.The present Kirpan and swords kept by the Sikhs in the garb of religious mark should be declared illleagle beceuse these are being used for the blud shed of the innocent persons,or it is requested that the permission should be given to other communities in the same way for the defensive weapons.

S.N.8.

No.CA/34/Com/47.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

(24

Council House,

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1947.

From

Jugal Kishore Khanna, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To

Jagan Nath Esq.,
Member Communal Harmony Board,
Jagadhri P.O.(Ambala Distt.).

Subject:- REPLACEMENT OF VIOLENCE BY NONVIOLENCE ETC.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15-5-47 on the above subject.

P 19/5

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

AVT/-

11532/9/5

S No-9.

No.~~CA/34/Com/47.~~

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

(24A

Council House,

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1947.

From

Jugal Kishore Khanna, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To

Kh. Mohammad Sharif,
President, The Anjuma-i-Ahmadia,
Humayun Bagh, CAWNPORE.

Subject:- Resolutions of the Ahmadia Community - Cawnpore.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 7-5-'47, forwarding copies of certain resolutions passed by the Ahmadia Community ~~on the above subject.~~

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

o/c

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

AVT/-

S. No. 19
176/Com/47
14-5-47

M. Kandaswamy Achary, D.M.E., M.E.
MANAGER
PALANI ANDAVAR MILLS LTD.

UDAMALPET. 25
14/5/1947.

President, The South Indian Viswakarma
Mahajana Conference Central Board
Regd. Raja Nagar Colony Shelly Road
Udamalpet

19/5/47
Commerce Branch.

Most Respected Sir,

I have in due receipt of your Kind Acknowledgement of our representation dated 27-3-47 on the above Subject and I thank you heartily for the same. Hoping to hear from you again after due Consideration

I have the Honour to be
Most Respected Sir
your most obedient Servant

M. Kandaswamy

No action
19/5
Section Officer

(5. No. 111) 956/Com/47
16-5-47

* ओ३म् *

श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

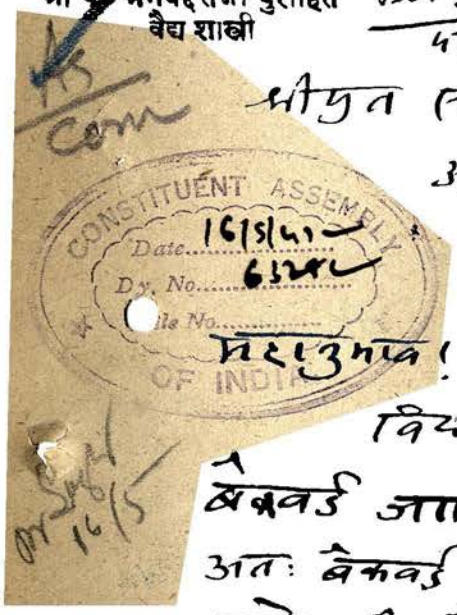
(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

P.O. 312/47

लखनऊ, १५ मई, १९४७.



माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय
अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस
विधान परिषद
नई दिल्ली

महाशय!

विधान परिषद् ने अपने मूल प्रस्ताव में बैकवर्ड जातियों के निर्धारण की बात चीकार की है, अतः बैकवर्ड नायी जाति के एक प्रतिनिधि के नाते और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज फेडरेशन आफ इंडिया के मन्त्री की हैसियत से, नीचे लिखी बातों का कृपा उल्लेख चाहता हूं:—

१. अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस ने बैकवर्ड जातियों के लिये, जिन सिद्धान्तों की सिफारिश की है, उनकी एक प्रति कृपया भिजवावें।

२. उन जातियों की सूची जो बैकवर्ड चीकारकी गई है, भिजवाई जावे।

३. अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा ने बैकवर्ड जातियों तथा नायी जाति के

See Translation at P 28/C

दी

हितों की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आपसे वार्तालाप करने के लिये एक डैपुटेशन भेजने का निश्चय किया है। इसलिये कृपया सूचित करें कि हमारा डैपुटेशन किस तारीख को किस समय आपकी सेवा में उपस्थित हो।

निवेदक —
भगवन्त जोशी
राजनीतिक मन्त्री

Translation of 5 No 114

(28

Translation of a letter dated May 15, 1947 (in hindi) from Pandit Bhagwat Datt Purohit, Secretary, Political Deptt. of Shri Akhil Bharatiya Nayi Brahmin Mahasabha, 253, Purana Hyderganj, Lucknow, addressed to the Chairman Minorities Committee, Constituent Assembly of India, New Delhi.

....

The Consitutuent Assembly has accepted in its fundamental resolution the principle of the protection of minority Communities In the capacity of representative of the backward Nayi community and the Secretary of the Backward Classes Federation of India, I request that a reply may be sent to me regarding the following points:-

1. A copy of the safeguards for the protection of backward classes recommended by the Minority committee, may please be sent to me.

2. A list of those communities which have been accepted as backward communities may please be sent to me.

3. ~~A kind of~~ Akhil Bharatiya Nayi Brahman Mahasabha has decided to send to you a deputation to talk to you in regard to the protection of the interests of backward communities and Nayi community. Therefore, I may please be informed of the date and time when it will be possible for you to meet them.

965/Com/47
16-5-47. S. No. 12

(29

Copy of the resolution Passed on 4. 5. 47 in a mass meeting held under the auspecies of the Sonai Kundi Hindu Mahasava in the District of Jessore. (Bengal).

This meeting emphatically demands and supports the resolution of the partition of Bengal in order to create a separate home land for the Hindus of Bengal assuring equal civic rights to the citizens

This meeting further suggests that a new province consisting of Burdwan and Presidency Divisions including Calcutta with the Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, portions of Dinajpur and Malda on the west of the river Mohananda and Gopalganj sub-division of the Faridpur District, be carved out from the rest of the existing Province of Bengal and be demarcated from the rest of Muslim Majority arreas of Bengal by natural river boundaries in order to ensure proper defence of the newly constituted Province,

Resolved further that copies of this resolution be sent taking for necessary action to

1. His Excellancy the Viceroy of India, New Delhi.
2. President Constituent Assembly. New Delhi.
3. Pandit Jaharlal Nehru, New Dilhi.
4. Dr. Shamaprosad Mukherjee
   Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd. Calcutta.
5. President All India Hindu Mahasava,
   162 Bowbazar St. Calcutta.
6. President All Bengal Hindu Mahasava.
   162 Bowbazar St. Calcutta.

Ashutosh Lahiri

PRESIDENT.
4. 5. 47.

Aloke Press, Jessore.

S. No. 13. 971/com/47
19-5-47.

30

SRI MULARAMO VIJAYATHE

JAGADGURU SRIMAN MADHVACHARYA MUKHYA SAMSTHANADHEESWARA

SRI RAGHAVENDRASWAMIGAL MUTT. NANJANGUD.

From

~~OFFICE OF THE KARYADHIKARIGAL~~

No. 385/46-47.

Camp

Raja.S.Gururajacarya,
Secretary,
All karnataka Sanatanists Federation,
Mantralaya.

Date 13-5-47.

To,

The President,
Fundamental Rights Committee,
Constituent Assembly,
NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

We have herewith enclosed the resolutions passed at a public meeting held under the auspicious of All Karnataka Sanatanists Federation at Mantralaya on 11-5-47 with His Holiness Sri Suyameendra Theertha Swamigal in chair which we hope you will give your careful consideration.

Thanking you Sir.

Yours Sincerely,

Raja. S. Gururajacarya

Secretary.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Date 17/5/47
No. 6364
File No.

17/5

ALL-KARNATAKA SANATANISTS' FEDERATION.
MANTRALAYA.

(31)

Resolutions passed at a public meeting of His Holiness Hindus held under the auspicious of the All Karnataka Sanatanists' Federation at Mantralaya on 11-5-47 under the Holy presence of Jagadguru Sri Suyameendrateertha Swamiji (Sre Raghavendra Swamy Mutt) are as follows:--

(1) Resolved that the Congress is not a representative body for Hindus and the activities of that body are anti-Hindu in politics and religion and also in matters of Hindu culture and civilization.

(2) Representatives in the Constituent Assembly on behalf of Congress party shall be reduced according to the number of its membership and shall in no case exceed the proportional quota it can secure on its members.

(3) Hitherto unrepresented interests like the All-India Dharma Sangha, All-India Dharma Peeta Sammelan, and Varnasrma Swarajya Sangha etc., shall also be given due representation in the Constituent Assembly.

(4) Together with the above members representatives for the Constituent Assembly shall be elected by the District Collectors from among the Hindu masses numbering about 30 crores who are not members of any political or communal organizations and the number of such representatives shall be in proportion to that population. Those representatives shall not belong to any political or communal parties.

(5) As the Hindus in general have no confidence in the Congress, the Congress members in the Interim Government at the Centre and in the provinces shall be dismissed and the Government shall function under Sec. 93 until a new government representing the masses also is formed. Fresh elections from among the general masses having no attachment to any political or communal party shall take place before June, 1948 which alone can ensure peace and happiness for all classes of subjects irrespective of any creed, community or religion.

(6) Resolved that a Central Statutory body and provincial bodies corresponding in their functions and rights to the Ecclisiastical Court be created with exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to religion, religious usages and Hindu Dharma.

(7) The Scriptures and Sadachara should be recognized as the source of Hindu Dharma and not the laws enacted by the state. The Matadhipathis shall be the final interpretors of Hindu scriptures and

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Dharma. The secular courts shall have no right to interpret Hindu religious texts.

(8) Temples, Mutts and Dharma Peetas should be immune from state interference. Their property and income should not be diverted from religious usages to other secular purposes.

(9) This meeting demands the Vice-roy to intervene and release His Holiness Sri Karapatraji and others arrested at New Delhi, because of their asking representation in the Constituent Assembly and protection to Hindu Dharma, culture and worship from the onslaughts of the Congress.

(10) This meeting condemns the Anti-religious enactments that are being passed in provinces where the Congress is in power, and requests the Vice-roy to repeal them immediately and maintain absolute non-interfere and nce by both the State parties in power in Hindu religious matters.

****

O/C Serial No. 14.

(33

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

No. CA/34/Com/47.

Council House,

New Delhi, the २२.५.१९४७.

श्री पंडित भगवद्दत्त पुरोहित,
मन्त्री, राजनैतिक विभाग, अखिल भारतीय-
नाई ब्राह्मण महा सभा,
२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज,
लखनऊ ।

विषय :० पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा।

महोदय,

आपके उपरांकित विषयक पत्र सं० पी० ओ० ३१२।४७ दिनांक १५ मई १९४७ की प्राप्ति का आदेश मिला ।

Ref No. 115-83 दर्ज

उत्तर में निवेदन है कि विधान परिषद की विभिन्न उपसमितियों की कार्यवाहियों की रिपोर्ट गोपनीय मानी जाती है अत: इसकी कोई प्रति जनता को नहीं दी जा सकती । परन्तु फिर भी मैं आपका ध्यान विधान परिषद की अप्रेल-मई १९४७ की बैठकों की समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्टों की ओर आकर्षित करता हूं । इसमें आपको सलाहकार उपसमिति [एडवाइजरी कमेटी] द्वारा प्रस्तुत कुछ वाक्य-खंडों के सम्बन्ध में वाद विवाद का विवरण मिलेगा ।

विधान परिषद ने कथित पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की कोई सूची तैयार नहीं की है । परन्तु इतना तो कहा जा सकता है कि आपकी

34

आपकी महा सभा के सदस्य, जो संयुक्त प्रान्त के हिन्दुओं के अन्तर्गत हैं, अल्पसंख्यक अथवा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की श्रेणी में नहीं आ सकते।

अल्प संख्यक उपसमिति के चेयरमैन से भेंट करने विषयक आपकी प्रार्थना के सम्बन्ध में सूचनार्थ निवेदन है कि उक्त उपसमिति के चेयरमैन से अल्प संख्यकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में वार्तालाप करने के लिये शिष्टमंडल भेजने से कोई लाभ न होगा।

भवदीय

जगत किशोर रत्नम

डिपुटी सेक्रेटरी,

विधान परिषद।

गौतम

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Translation of Hindi letter No. 14 dated

File No.

Serial No. (35)

14

Letter
Draft Memorandum
Telegram

No. CA/34/Com/47 *Dated* -5-47.

1. Date of despatch.
2. List of enclosures.

To

Pandit Bhagwat Datt Purohit,
Secretary, Political Deptt.
of Shri Akhil Bharatiya Nayi
Brahmin Mahasabha, 253, Purana
Hyderganj, LUCKNOW.

SUBJECT: Safeguards for protection of backward communities.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Hindi letter No. P.O.312/47 dated the 15th May 1947 on the subject indicated above and to inform you that the proceedings of the various Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly are treated as Confidential and for that reason no copies can be supplied to the public. I am, however, directed to invite your attention to the newspaper reports of the proceedings of April - May 1947 session of the Constituent

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Assembly wherein you will find some discussion on some of the clauses recommended for adoption by the Advisory Committee.

The office of the Constituent Assembly has not maintained any list of so-called backward communities but this much can be stated that members of your Maha-Sabha who are included among the Hindus of U.P. cannot be classed as a Minority or backward Community.

With regard to your request for an interview with the Chairman of the Minority Sub-Committee , I am directed to inform you that no useful purpose will be served by your sending a deputation to discuss the matter of safeguards of minority rights with the Chairman of the Minority Sub-Committee

I have , ete, etc,

D.S. III.

S-5 (Small)
MFP—328 S&I—6767-A—(M-609)—26-7-46—200,000 Pads.

S.No 15

CA/34/Com/47.

22nd May,1947.

To

The President,
Sonai Kundi Hindu Mahasabha,
1 Jessore District.(BENGAL).

Raja S.Gururajacharya,
Secretary,
2 All Kamataka Sanatanists Federation,
Mantralaya.

Sub:1.Resolution regarding partioning of Bengal.

2.Resolution regarding representation of Hindus in the Constituent Assembly and religious safeguards for Hindus.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 4-5-47/13-5-47 forwarding copies of certain resolutions passed at a public meeting on the above subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D.S.II

No. 11591/47

Subject:- Your last letter S. No 16
- No. CA/34/Com/47
dated 28-2-1947.

Mayoor Bhavan,
D H A R W A R.
17th May, 1947

Vol I 946 (J)

Sir,

I returned here from Bombay 14 (1 West View, Dadar) early this month and expect to stay here at the above address for the next 6 months.

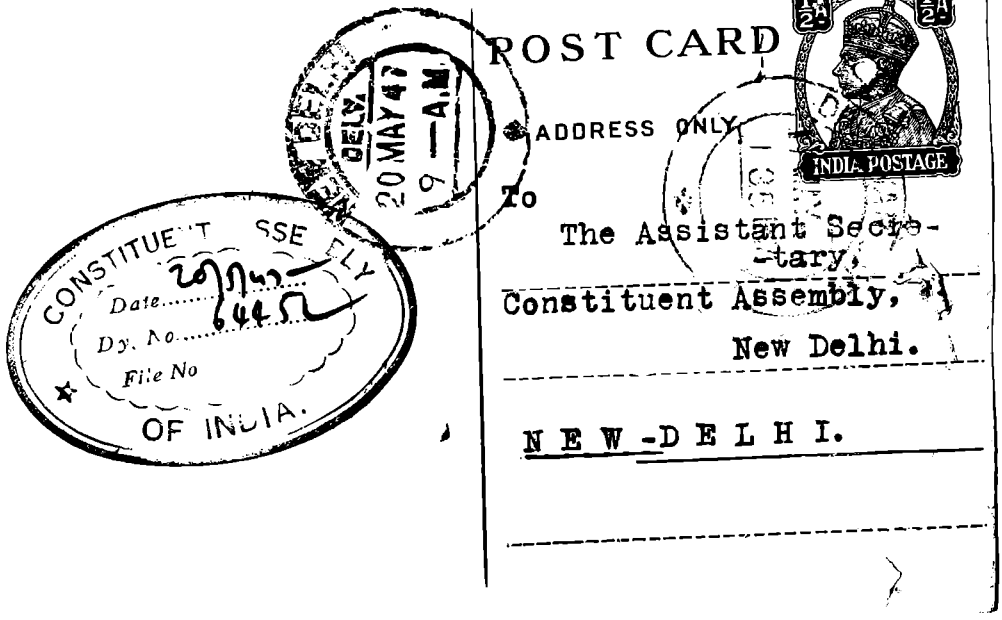
May I invite your attention to paras 2 and 3 of my letter from Bombay 14 dated 4th March, 1947 and to request a reply thereto if by now you be in a position to send one.

Hoping to hear from you and be excused the trouble.

Yours faithfully,

G M. Phatak

1005/Com/47
21-5-47.



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-tary,
Constituent Assembly,
New Delhi.

NEW-DELHI.

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DELHI 20 MAY 47 9 A.M.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Date 20/5/47
Dy. No 644
File No

S. No. 17 980/com/47
2015/47.

HAR GOVIND PANT
M.L.A. & MEMBER CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Lucknow
19 47

The President
Constituent Assembly of India,
New Delhi

PRESIDENT C... NT
ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
Received 15 MAY 1947
No. 1118/47 PCA

Dear Sir,

I received the attached memorandum from the 'Bhotia' community of Kumaun Division of the United Provinces. I believe the original must have reached you by now.

This community consisting of about 25 thousand souls mostly resides in two northernmost valleys of district Almora, known As Johar and Darma Parganas of the district. About five thousands of them reside in the North of Garhwal as well. These three localities adjoin each other and border on Tibet and Nepal.

The 'Bhotias' residing in Garhwal come from the same stock as the 'Bhotias' residing in Johar Pargana of district Almora - The Bhotias of Darma Pargana are further sub-divided into 'Bhotias' of Patti Bias, Patti Chaudas and Patties Talla & Malla Darma of district Almora - The Johar stock numbers about 5 thousand souls, ten thousands of them reside in

HAR GOVIND PANT
M.L.A. & MEMBER CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

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Dist of Almora and five thousands in Garhwal
They have a dilect of their own. Although possessing
Mongolian features they have now adopted Hindu
Culture, religion and religious ceremonies to a large
extent They have also adopted Rajput names such
as Ram Singh, Bhagwat Singh & Jagat Singh etc
The Darma Pargana Bhotias are pronouncedly
more mongolian in features and have a quite separate
dilect of their own differing in the three Patties named
above Their names too sometime differ from the
usual Indian names Cf. Tinka, Parmal Hyanki etc.
They too have begun adopting Hindu names & manners.
They number about ten thousands.
Both the above named branches of Bhotias carry on
trade with Tibet and Nepal and are very
enterprising and import raw wool, horse,
sheep, ponies & yaks into India from Tibet.
They export cloth, sugar, gaggary, Kerosene oil etc
into Tibet and this side of Nepal
They have in recent years been ~~facing~~ subjected to
the marauding depredations from the Khazzaks from

HAR GOVIND PANT
M.L.A. & MEMBER CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(91

the Russian or Turkistan territory infiltrating into Tibet which does not lack its own hands of robbers

These 'Bhotias' are practically two distinct tribes who are living in backward conditions owing to their hard life and surroundings and want of communications with the outside world

They have their own special problems, which urgently call for careful investigation

In any case they deserve special facilities & consideration as backward tribes and they have demanded this in their memorandum.

I feel that their case also calls for investigation by the committee set up to enquire about tribal rights and also the question of backward tribes

While at it I may mention another backward community residing in district Almora known as 'Boras' or 'Karkies' some ten thousands in numbers. They too have distinctive features and have not yet been assimilated by the general population

HAR GOVIND PANT
M.L.A. & MEMBER CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(42

Then there is yet another small community called the "Van manus" or "wild men" of Askote also known as Rajis. They are very small in stature & live in the jungles & do not freely mix with other people. They number now in hundreds only and are becoming extinct. They deserve some attention and protection

Then there are the 'Tharus' and the ~~Bhotias~~ "Bhutshas" of the Tarai tract of district Nainital. They are a tribe by themselves with special features & customs they are exploited by their neighbours because of their simplicity & deserve being protected.

It will be a proper thing for the Committee enquiring into the rights and necessities of tribes and backward people to call for and examine a few of the witnesses from these classes or from among

HAR GOVIND PANT
M.L.A. & MEMBER CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

the - neighbours are acquainted with their conditions.

The memorandum of the Bhotias gives the names of the persons, who can speak for them.

If necessary representatives of the other classes mentioned above can also be found.

In matters of education, economic development, protection from robbers and exploiters these classes or tribes deserve special attention. Diplomatic pressure has also to be brought on Tibet & Nepal for granting all necessary facilities to the Bhotia Traders.

Yours sincerely

Har Govind Pant

(44

The copy of the Report of the meeting
of the 'KUMAON BHOTIYA PEOPLES' FEDERATION', Almora.

A meeting of the Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples' federation was held on 1-4-47 at Almora, with Tha. Jagat Singh Pangtey on the chair. The meeting was well attended.

1. It was resolved that the demand for the safeguard of the backward Bhotiya people of Kumaon be made before the Minority Committee of the Constuent Assembly.

2. To achieve this aim the Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples' Federatio was organised of all the Bhotiyas of district Garhwal and Almora.

3. A Working Committee of the following members was constituted:-

1. Mr. Sher Singh Rawat, Chairman, P.W.D.B., Almora. ... President.
2. Mr. Gajraj Singh Garbyal } Vice-Presidents.
3. Mr. Bala Singh Bampal. }
4. Mr. Kalyan Singh Pangtey, Vakil, ... Secretary.
5. Mr. Pan Singh Bampal } ... Joint-Secretary.
6. Mr. Nandan Prasad. }
7. Mr. Jagat Singh Pangtey, ... Treasurer.
8. Mr. Pan Singh Jangpangi, Vakil ... Members.
9. Capt. Hayat Singh Rawat. "
10. Mr. Jaman Singh Garbyal. "
11. Mr. Soban Singh Daryal. "
12. Mr. Raten Singh Hyankey. "
13. Mr. Govind Singh Jalmwal. "

4. The report prepared by Mr. Kalyan Singh Pangtey, Vakil, was read before the meeting and was unanimously adopted. It was further resolved to print the report for wide distribution among the officials and non-officials.

5. It was resolved that a Deputation of the following persor be sent to Delhi to submit the report before the Minority Committee of the Constituent Assembly and contact all its menbers

1. Mr. Sher Singh Rawat, ... President.
2. Mr. Kalyan Singh Pangtey ... Secretary.
3. Mr. Nandan Prasad .... Joint-Secretary.
4. Mr. Pan Singh Bampal .... "
5. Miss Gangtri Garbyal

6. The Six-Point Safegaards were read before the meeting and was unanimously adopted, that were tobe put before the Minority Committee. The copy of the Safeguards is attached herewith.

7. In the end, it wasproposed that the copies of the Federation's proceedings should be sent to the following:-

1. The Deputy Commissionors of Almora and Garhwal.
2. The Commissionor, Kumaon Division.
3. The Premier, U.P. Lucknow.
4. M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s of Almora and Garhwal.
5. The President, Minority Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
6. The Secretarys of Garhwal, Johar and Darma Bhotiya Associations.

To.
Pt. Hargovind Pant,
M. L. A.,
Almora.

Kalyan Singh Pangtey.
Secretary,
KUMAON BHOTIYA PEOPLES' FEDERATION,
'Johar Bhawan', Almora, U.P.

(45

The Six-Point Safeguards demanded by the 'KUMAON BHOTIYA PEOPLES' FEDERATION', for all the Bhotiya peoples of Kumaon.

---

1. <u>The Nature and Scope of the safeguards</u>.

The nature and scope of the safeguards for the Bhotiyas of Kumaon should be wide enough to embrace their all-round activities because of the fact that they mostly suffer from all kinds of disabilities of economic, social, cultural and political nature.

2. <u>The Political Safeguards</u>.

(a) Representation in Local bodies, Provincial and Union bodies that concern their affairs and interest, e.g., District Food, (~~da~~x Development, Forest, Panchayat and other committees.
(b) Reservations of seats and preferential treatment for capable and educated men and women in all district, provincial and union services.
(c) Capable youngmen to be taken for Diplomatic Services in Tibet and Nepal.

3. <u>The Economic Safeguards</u>.

(a) The protection of their Tibeten trade and Nepal trade by granting more arms licences; vesting of judicial powers on the Trade Agent, Gartok, by making due changes of the Treaty terms with Tibet; removal of trade restrictions by the Tibetan officials; exemption of import duties on foreign goods supplied to Tibet by the Bhotiya traders.
(b) The protection of goats, sheep, horses and the mules of the Bhotiyas by granting due grazing rights in the forests of Kumaon, providing parao of halting places, encouraging the animal husbandry on proper lines.
(c) The development of their cottage industry by giving subsidies to deserving individuals and co-op. societies; by providing better marketing facilities; training poor and deserving boys and girls on handicrafts and other cottage industries and by giving them due share in all the development schemes and other avenues of employment.
(d) By the improvement of rodds and bridges.
(e) And if possible, by developing the immense hydel power of the Bhotiya region in the near future.

4. <u>Religious, educational and cultural safeguards</u>.
(a) BY opening more primary and middle schools both for boys and girls in the Bhotiyas villages to remove illetaracy and banish utter ignorance.
(b) By opening vocational institutions to train youngmen women to develop their cottage industries.
(c) BY giving every preference to capable and deserving well educated youngmen and women in all govt. services.

5. <u>Machinery to ensure effective enforcement of their rights</u>.

A separate department may be opened with the Union or the provincial Govt. to manage the affairs of all the communities like the backward Bhotiya community of Kumaon. Special officers may be appointed to attend to the particular needs of those communities.

6. <u>End of safeguards</u>.

No time limit can be fixed. It will all depend upon time, the effectiveness of the measures, and the resources and capacity of those communities to make themselves self-governing and raise themselves to the normal standard of the country. The Minority and Backward Class Dept., with its accurate record of the progress of the work, and the special officers after working for some years among them, can very well suggest the time when the safeguards can be safely eliminated.

S. No. 18 1003/Const/47
21-5-47.

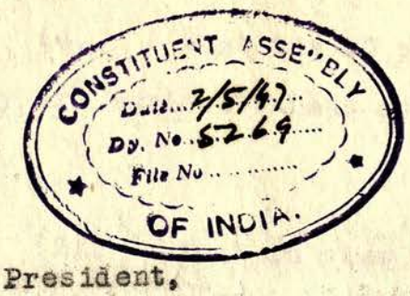
C46

From

K.C.BHAKTA,
Secretary,
BAISYA KAPALI JUBAK SAMITI.

17/5, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA

The 24th April, 1947.



To

The President,
Constituent Assembly of India,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

I on behalf of the members of the Baisya Kapali Jubak Samity that represents the community as a whole lay before your kind notice the following facts for the due consideration and favourable decision of the members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

(1). That the Baisya Kapali Community consisting of two lacs of people of Bengal are very backward educationally and culturally and can not keep pace with the other caste Hindus in any sphere whether political, economic and social.

(2). That before the India Act of 1935 was introduced the Baisya Kapali Community of Bengal was regarded as backward community and enjoyed special privileges in political sphere along with other backward communities of Bengal.

(3). That since the inauguration of the present new system of Government in Bengal the Baisya Kapali community has been included in the Caste Hindu category but the said community can not stand to compete with the advanced communities of the Caste Hindus in matter of appointment in the Government services or of election to the Legislature or any other public bodies due to the reason of their educationally backwardness.

P.T.O.

(47)

(4). That the 90 per cent of the people of this Community are agriculturists and solely depend upon agricultural products.

(5). That in view of the fact that the Baisya Kapali community of Bengal is very backward in education the Samity demands that the said Community should be treated as the minority and backward community amongst the Caste Hindus and be allowed to enjoy special privileges in education and in matter of Govt. services and representation to the Legislatures and other public bodies.

(6). That the Kapali community being the agriculturist demands that the agriculture of Bengal should be improved for the betterment and upliftment of the status of the Kapali community.

Under these circumstances I pray you would be so good as to place our just demands before the members of the Constituent Assembly for their favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. C. Bhakta.

Secretary,
BAISYA KAPALI JUBAK SAMITY.

Copy forwarded to :-

1. The Secretary to the Viceroy.
2. Sardar Ballavbhai Patel, Member, Interim Govt.
3. The President, A.I.C.C., Delhi.
4. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member, Interim Govt.
5. P.R.Thakur, Esqr., M.L.A.
6. B.R.Ambedkar, Esqr., M.L.A.
7. The Secretary to the Governor of Bengal.
8. The President, B.P.C.C., 115E, Dharramtolla St.,Calcutta.
9. H.N.Mukherjee, Esq., M.L.A., New Delhi.
10. Sir. B.N. Rau Esq. Constitutional Adviser

S. No. 191008/Com/47
22. 5-47

Home Department,
New Delhi.
The 13th May, 1947.

Forwarded to the Hon'ble the President of the Constituent Assembly with the compliments of the Hon'ble the Home Member.

This is a matter which must in the first instance be dealt with the Minorities sub-committee of the Advisory Committee and should therefore be referred to them.

Received on 15 MAY 1947
No. 1057/47 PCA

Agenda
15/5/47

Mr Sen 22/5

22/5 22/5

"Hatkhwal" 49
Chapel Road
Bandra 8- April
1947

Dear Mr. Patel

I received your kind
letter dated
& desired by you I am
sending herewith the
Representation of the Jewish
Community through the
Central Jewish Board for
the kind and sympathetic
consideration of your Government.

I have also sent a
representation to the Chairman
of

of the Minorities' Committee
of the Constituent Assembly

With kind regards

Yours Sincerely

E Moses

To

Vallabhbhai Patel Esq

New Delhi

(50)

The Home Member of the
Government of India,
NEW DELHI

Bombay, April 8th, 1947.

Dear Sir,

Representation of the Jewish Community in India in National Service, Administration Trade etc.

On behalf of the Central Jewish Board of Bombay having its office at Hague Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, I have the honour to address you as follows:

My above Board represents every section of the Jewish Community in India in all matters affecting its status and rights and is in existence for the last several years. The community consists of three groups ordinarily known as Bene-Israels, Baghdad Jews and Continental Jews. The Bene-Israels are the oldest residents in India and members of the remaining groups have migrated to India in the course of the last two hundred years. The Jews as a whole have hitherto been recognised by the Government as a minority community and the Bene-Israel group in particular was recognised as an "Intermediate" community for Government service purposes, though advanced educationally.

According to the recent census of population in India there are approximately 25,000 members of the Jewish Community and a major portion of the same is resident in the Province of Bombay. The Bene-Israelites are mostly in civil and military service, while the members of the other two groups are mainly engaged in trade and industry.

The Bene-Israel group has been residing in India for several centuries under Hindu, Mohomedan and British Rules and has been always a loyal and law-abiding community. Other groups which migrated to India subsequently have conducted themselves in the same manner.

They have served Government both on the civil and the military sides and have shown ability and distinction wheresoever they have been employed. The Jewish Community has all along lived in peace and amity with its neighbours and in matters of national interests it has in the past shouldered its share of responsibility and will in future be equally willing to do so. The Community possesses enterprise and organising ability, it has been a large employer of labour and can thus be said to have contributed to the economic strength of India by developing trade and industry.

In view of the constitutional changes which are about to take place, the Community apprehends that in the absence of suitable safeguards and because of the smallness of its numbers, the interests of the community may be overlooked.

During the regime of the Governor's Advisors' under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, the privileges for Services above mentioned have been withdrawn, so also the eligibility to Government Scholarships in the Primary and Secondary Sections of the Education Department. Thus the Jewish Community has been deprived of its privileges of an Intermediate Community and has even been deprived of the status of a Minority Community.

-2-

(51

The Central Jewish Board has resolved to approach you with this Memorial for the protection of the rights, privileges etc. of the Jewish Community in the service and administration of the country and for a claim for a fair representation in the legislative and executive functions with other minor communities in India. The Central Jewish Board is also anxious to secure representation in the Legislative Councils under the future constitution for India so as to enable the representatives of the community to voice and safeguard their interests against discriminatory laws or measures which may affect their profession, trade, employment etc. adversely.

The Central Jewish Board further feels that it is fit and proper that the question about the Community's rights should be considered and discussed with you, the Central Government as well as with the Minority Committee of the Constituent Assembly at any time before they make their final report on the subject. The case of the Jewish Community should definitely not go by default.

I therefore forward this Memorial to you for a just and fair consideration of our claims. If necessary, we are gladly prepared to wait on you in deputation. I shall therefore be grateful to you on behalf of the Central Jewish Board if you will kindly grant our requests as above.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant

E. Ezekiel

CHAIRMAN
THE CENTRAL JEWISH BOARD
OF BOMBAY.

(52

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Draft Letter / ~~Memorandum~~ / ~~Telegram~~ No. 37-Com/47. File No.

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. Dated May 1947.

To

G.M. Phatak Esq., M.A.,LL.B.,
Retired First Class Sub Judge,
Mayoor Bhavan,
DHARWAR.

SUBJECT: LINGUISTIC MINORITIES.

REFERENCE: Your letter dated the 19th Feb'47 and subsequent reminders dated the 2-3-47, 4-3-47, and 17-5-47 on the above subject.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. CA/34/Com/47 dated the 28th February, 1947 I am directed to inform you that the Constituent Assembly of India in their April-May 1947 Session have already made suitable provisions by laying down the following justiciable fundamental rights clause in the constitution guaranteeing protection to all minorities in respect of their language, cultural , script and educational institutions : -

" 18. (1) Minorities in every Unit shall be protected in respect of their language, script and culture, and no laws or regulations may be enacted that may operate oppressively or prejidicially in this respect.

(2) No minority whether based on religion, community or language shall be discriminated against in regard to the admission into State educational institutions nor shall any religious instruction be compulsorily imposed on them.

NOTE - Referred back to the Advisory

[2,7]

S. 5 (Large).
MFP—378 S&P—8787—(M-889)—11-2-46—150,000 Reams.

53

Council by the Constituent Assembly.

(3)(a) All minorities whether based on religion, community or language shall be free in any Unit to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

(b)The State shall not, while providing State aid to schools, discriminate against schools under the management of minorities, whether based on religion, community or language. "

I am further directed to assure that the rights of linguistic and cultural minorities if further necessary will be protected by other suitable provisions in the constitution and to inform you that if you wish to make any representation regarding any other rights of these minorities you are at liberty to submit a memorandum for the consideration of the Advisory Committee who will give due consideration to your suggestions.

I have, etc.,etc.,

D.S. II.

-DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

S. No. 21

File No.
Serial No. 54

Letter
Draft ~~Memorandum~~
~~Telegram~~

No. CA/34/Conf(4) Dated 24-5-47.

1. Date of despatch.
2. List of enclosures.

To

Har Govind Pant Esqr.,M.L.A.(U.P)
Member Constituent Assembly,
Camp L U C K N O W .

SUBJECT: Safeguards demanded by Bhotiya People's Federation Almora.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your detailed letter dated the 10th May 1947 addressed to the President,Constituent Assembly of India, New Delhi forwarding a copy of memorandum received by you from the Secretary,Kumaon Bhotiya People's Federation, Almora , demanding certain safeguards and recognition as a backward tribe.

I have etc.,etc.,

D.S. II.

P-89/C

Done

R+I 24/5

Issue No. 1164/5 24/5

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

S No 22 File No. (55
Serial No.

Draft Letter ~~Memorandum~~ ~~Telegram~~

No. CA/34/Co-14) Dated 26-5-47.

1. Date of despatch.
2. List of enclosures.

To

K.C. Bhakta Esq.,
Secretary, Baisya Kapali Jubak Samiti,
17/5, Harrison Road,
C A L C U T T A .

SUBJECT: Demands for Safeguards of Baisya Kapali Jubak Community of Bengal.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th April 1947 addressed to Hon'ble the President of the Constituent Assembly of India, New Delhi suggesting certain safeguards for the Baisya Kapali Jubak Community of Bengal, and to inform you that your community's demand will be placed for consideration before the appropriate committee of the Constituent Assembly.

P.T.O

56

I have etc.,etc.,

D.S. II.

S-5 (Small)
MFP—326 S&P—6767-A—(M-609)—26-7-40—200,000 Pads

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

S. No. 23

File No.
Serial No.

(57)

Draft Letter / ~~Memorandum~~ / ~~Telegram~~

No. CA/34/Com/47 Dated -5-47.

1. Date of despatch.
2. List of enclosures.

To

The Chairman,
The Central Jewish Board,
Hague Building Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY 1.

SUBJECT: Protection of the rights and privileges of Jewish Community in India.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th April 1947 addressed to the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member Govt. of India, New Delhi forwarding a copy of representation from the Jewish Community in India and to inform you that your representation will be placed for consideration by the Minorities Sub-Committee, to be held before some time in the second week of June 1947.

Another copy of your memorandum was also received in the office of

49/c

Jesus
27/5
RH
Jesus No. 11646
27/5
27/5

58

2.

the Constituent Assembly of India New Delhi direct and the demands of the Jewish Community were noted for inclusion in the statement to be put up before the Minorities Sub-Committee.

I have , etc.,etc.,

D.S. II.

S-5 (Small)
MFP—326 S&P—6767-A—(M-609)—26-7-46—200,000 Pads.

S No. 24 1009/Com/47
22-5-47. (59)

CA/34

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal
-Through-
The District Magistrate, Faridpur.

Dated, Faridpur the 1 th May 1947.

Sir,

We the following members of the Mashalchi section beg to state that we belong to the Muslim Community, although not fully recognised by the latter. There are about 2000 families of our section in the district of Faridpur, and in the whole of Bengal there are more than 25000 families. Still we are treated as out-casts, belonging neither to the Muslims nor to any other community. In fact we are being disowned by our own co-religionists the Muslims, in consequence of which we are crippled both politically as well as economically. We are specially scorned as we did not believe in Pakisthan or see eye to eye with the creed and policy of the Muslim Leggue.

The country is now on the threshold of momentous constitutional changes. We did not press for justice so long as everything was in a fluid state. But now it is high time that the authorities should take stock of the situation and mete out even-handed justice. In the future constitution we should be treated as a separate Community, and there must be provision for separate representation for us in the legislatures and other local bodies, so that our own culture and tradition may be maintained. As we have been deprived of social and economic and civic connections with the Muslims and other communities, our demand is but a legitimate one.

It should also be kindly noted that our co-religionists the Muslims look down upon us and take every means to retard our progress. In fact we can never expect an iota of justice from them. Consequently if Bengal be partitioned, we cannot

stay....

60

2-

stay in the Muslim Zone with safety and shall have no dealings with Muslims. The Authorities should take note of these facts and make necessary provisions in the future constitution.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants, -

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble Home Member of the Interim Government and the President of the Constituent Assembly and the Minority protection Committee of The Constituent Assembly.

sd/ Saharali Moshalchi vill Char Balashia
sd/ Khanjan Moshalchi "
sd/ Asiraddi Moshalchi "
sd/ Julmat Moshalchi "
sd/ Saijaddin Moshalchi vill - Balashia
sd/ Alef Chaukidar vill Char Balashia
and 75 Others.

S No. 25

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

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File No.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. C.A. /S.No.11562/Cons-47 Dated May 1947

To

Saharali Moshalchi,
Village Char Balashia,
~~Distt~~ Faridpur
(Bengal)

Dear Sir,

(by the Hon'ble the President of the C.A.)

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the petition addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, signed by you and several others on behalf of the Moshalchi ~~Community~~ in Bengal.

Yours truly,

Asst. Secy.

Draft accept. put up. Thus may be passed on to Comm. Section after the ack. issues

fkc 19.5.47

FK 20/5/47 AS

Issue No. 11562 20/5.

S. 5. (Large).

MFP—378 S&P—6767—(M-869)—11-9-45—150,000 Pads.

By No 1049 dt 4/6/47 / Com. Sec

S No 26

(Translation at P-66)

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श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

पी.ओ-32-ए/47

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

लखनऊ २१ मई, १९४७

श्रीमान् मान्यवर डिपुटी लैक्रेटरी महोदय
विधान परिषद्,
नई दिल्ली.

P. 33-35 C.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Date 3/6/47
Dy. No. 125
File No.
OF INDIA.

* आपका पत्र क्रमांक CA/34/Com-/47 दिनांक 22/5/47 प्राप्त हुआ। तदर्थ धन्यवाद। मुझे खेद है कि आपके इस पत्र से मुझे असन्तोष ही हुआ है, क्योंकि —

१. जब विधान परिषद् ने अपने मूल प्रस्ताव में पिछड़ी जातियों के लक्षण की बात स्वीकार की है तथा विधान परिषद् के अध्यक्ष माननीय श्री डा. राजेन्द्रप्रसाद जी ने अपने २० जनवरी, १९४७ ई० के भाषण में विधान परिषद में ५ प्रतिनिधि हिन्दू पिछड़ी जातियों के होना स्वीकार किया है, तो यह आवश्यक है कि विधान परिषद् ने या तो पिछड़ी जातियों की सूची तयार कर ली हो या पिछड़ी जातियों को पहचानने परखने की कोई परिभाषा, लक्षण, या कसौटी निश्चित की हो। ऐसा हुये बिना मूल प्रस्ताव अपूर्ण और अव्यवहार्य (Impracticable) हो जायगा। इसलिये मेरा पुनः निवेदन है कि —

(१) पिछड़ी जातियों की या तो सूची दिलाई जाय

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या पैकवर्ड जातियों की परिभाषा बतलाई जावे

(२) अध्यक्ष महोदय ने विधान परिषद् में जो ५ प्रतिनिधि हिन्दू पैकवर्ड जातियों के होना स्वीकार किया है, उनके नाम, पते व उनकी जाति बतलाई जाय।

२. पुनः आप लिखते हैं कि "इतना तो कहा जा सकता है कि आपकी महासभा के सदस्य, जो तेलुगु ~~प्रान्त~~ प्रान्त के हिन्दुओं के अन्तर्गत हैं, अल्पसंख्यक अथवा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की श्रेणी में नहीं आते।" इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे आपसे कहना है कि —

(१) हमारी महासभा सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में व्यापक रूप से फैली हुई ४० लाख परिगणित मानी जाने की आबादी प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। इसलिये हमारा प्रश्न न तो केवल हमारी महासभा के सदस्यों का है और न केवल तेलुगु प्रान्त का। पुनः हमारी यह भी धारणा है कि विधान परिषद् का विधान किसी प्रान्त विशेष के लिये नहीं बनेगा, अपितु सम्पूर्ण भारत को एक संघ (union) मान कर बन रहा है, फिर आपने तेलुगु प्रान्त की बात क्यों कही?

(२) तेलुगु प्रान्तीय सरकार आज तक हमारी मानी जाने को पैकवर्ड मान ~~रही~~ती आ रही है,

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श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

लखनऊ १९४

और जो राशि संयुक्त प्रान्तीय सरकार बैकवर्ड जातियों को शिक्षण - सहायतार्थ देती आरही है, उसमें से हमारी जाति के छात्रों को गत ८-९ वर्षों से छात्रवृत्तियां भी मिलती आरही हैं। आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो छात्रों की सूची भी दी जा सकेगी)। कि आप कैसे कहते हैं कि संयुक्त प्रान्त में हमारी नायी जाति बैकवर्ड नहीं है?

(३) आपकी जानकारी के लिये यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने भी हमारी जाति को बैकवर्ड मान कर हमारी जाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति देना स्वीकार किया है। तत्सम्बन्ध में बिहार प्रान्त के शिक्षा-विभाग के पत्र नं० ४१३ ई० तिथि ६ अगस्त १९४६ ई० की प्रतिलिपि अवलोकनार्थ प्रेषित है।

(४) यदि हमारी जाति संयुक्त प्रान्त में बैकवर्ड जातियों में परिगणित नहीं है तो उन बैकवर्ड जातियों संयुक्त प्रान्त में मानी गई हैं उनकी नामावली दी जाय।

२. आपने अन्तिम अनुच्छेद के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह जानना

है कि — 'अल्पसंख्यकों एवं पिछड़ी जातियों के आर्थिक मामलों की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में किससे वार्तालाप करने अथवा पत्रावली करने से कार्य सिद्ध होगा?

कष्ट के लिये क्षमा चाहता हुये, धन्यवाद —

आपका —

नागेन्द्र पुण्डीर

राजनैतिक मन्त्री

अ० भा० नागरिक-ब्राह्मण महासभा

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज, लखनऊ

Enclosure 5 S. No. 26. (866

* ओ३म् *

श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

लखनऊ १९४

२५३ प्रतिलिपि

No 2213 E

Government of Bihar — Education Deptt.

Patna, the 6th August, 1946.

From

M. Z. Khan Esqr., I.C.S.
Additional Secretary to Government

To

The Joint Secretary
Bihar Provincial Nayi-Brahman Sabha
Khagaul, Patna.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. 748, dated the 18th June, 1946, I am directed to say that while no special scholarships can be created for particular communities, the cases of the students of Nayi-Brahman Community will be

(P.T.O.)

be considered with sympathy and with due regard to the poverty of the individual candidate and the educational backwardness of the community

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Sd.) M. Z. Khan Esqr.

Additional Secretary

Translation of S. No. 26 (68

OFFICE OF SHRI AKHILA BHARATIYA NAYI - BRAHMAN MAHASABHA

(Political Department)

253, Old Haiderganj,
Lucknow, 31st May 1947.

Political Secretary,
Ayurvedacharya
Shri Pt: Bhagvat Dattaji Purohit,
Vaidya Shastri.

To

Deputy Secretary,
Constituent Assembly,
New Delhi.

R.35
C.

Sir,

While thanking you for your letter no. CA/34/Con/47 dated the 22nd May 1947, I regret to mention that it has rendered me nothing but disatisfaction for:-

1. When the Constituent Assembly has accepted the safeguard for backward communities in its fundamental resolution, and when Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, in his speech dated the 20th Jan 1947 has accepted to have five representatives of Hindu Backward Communities in the Constituent Assembly, it is essential that either the Constituent Assembly might have prepared the list of backward communities or it might have decided upon some definition, limit or touch - stone to know and distinguish the backward communities , without which the fundamental resolution would be incomplete and the speech of the Chairman would be doubtful. Therefore I again request that:-

1) Either the list of the Backward Communities may be given to us or the definition of the Backward Communities may be explained to us.

2) The names, addresses and castes of those five representatives, who are accepted to be in the Constituent assembly by the Chairman, may be given to us.

2. Again you write that:-

"at least this can be said that the members of your Mahasabha, who are included amongst the Hindus of U.P. cannot be classified in the minority or Backward Communities."
with reference to this, I venture to say that:-

1) Our Mahasabha is an all India institution of 40 lacs of Scheduled Nayi community pervading in whole of India. Therefore our point is neither only for the members of our Mahasabha nor only for U.P. again this is also our intention that the Constitution of the assembly would not be framed for any particular province, but it is being framed considering whole of India as one Union. Then, why did you talk of U.P.?

2) U.P. Government has been considering our Nai community as a backward one, and for the last eight or nine years the students of our community have been receiving scholarships out of the funds being given by U.P. Government to promote education amongst the Backward communities. (If required, the list of the students will be produced). Then how do you mention that our community is not amongst the Backward communites?

P.T.O

69

3) For your information I would like to say that Bihar Government has agreed to award some scholarships to the Students of our community accepting it as a backward one. In this connection a true copy of letter No. 2213 E dated the 6th August 1946 from the Education Department, Bihar Province is submitted for your perusal.

4) If our community is not scheduled amongst the Backward communities of U.P., a list of the communities of Backward classes of U.P. may be given to us.

3. I have to know in regard to your last chapter that:- in order to attain success, to whom the correspondence regarding the safeguard of the rights of the minorities and backward communities may be referred to:

Wishing to be excused for the trouble.
Expecting a reply.

Yours

Sd/- Bhagwat Datta Porohit
Political Secy.
All India Nayi Brahaman
Mahasabha.
253, Old Haiderganj, Lucknow.

S. 26.27

(70

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

संख्या

Council House,

New Delhi, the १७. ६. १९४७ई०

प्रेषक:
श्री जुगलकिशोर खन्ना,
डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी,
विधान परिषद,
नई दिल्ली.

To, Shri Pt. Bhagwat Parshad ji, Purohit Rajnitik mantri Akhil Bharatiya, Nai Brahman Sabha 253, old Baidee Ganj, Lucknow U.P.

सेवा में,
श्री पं० भगवतप्रसादजी पुरोहित,
राजनैतिक मंत्री, अखिल भारतीय नायि ब्राह्मण सभा,
२५३ पुराना बैदरगंज, लखनऊ यू० पी०

विषय: अल्प संख्यकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा

श्रीमान्जी,

मुझे आज्ञा हुई है कि मैं आपके पत्र संख्या पी.ओ. ३२६/४७ तारीख ३१ मई सन् ४७ की प्राप्ति की सूचना आपको इस निवेदन के साथ दूं कि विधान परिषद का दफ्तर किसी बहस में नहीं पड़ सकता.

विधान परिषद के दफ्तर में पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की कोई मुकम्मिल सूची नहीं है और न यह दफ्तर पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की कोई परिभाषा आपको दे सकता है.

अगर आप पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष बात लिखना चाहते हैं तो आप इस दफ्तर में भेज सकते हैं और वह अल्पसंख्यक जातियों की कमेटी के सामने गौर करने के लिए पेश कर दी जायेगी

भवदीय—
जुगल किशोर खन्ना
डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी
विधान परिषद
नई दिल्ली

जुगल किशोर दिल्ली

Issue

हु. सिंह. 17/6 Issue No. 2083 17/6.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
Date 9/6/47
Dy. No 1067/Com.
File

S. No. 26.

(71)

The Backward and Minor Hindu Intermediate Allied Castes League,

Head-Office,

1173, Kasba Peth,

Poona, 2, d/ 5 June 1947.

8/6/47-
37/Com

To

The Hon'ble President,

Hindustan Constituent Assembly,

New Delhi.

Respected Sir,

I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the resolutions passed at the meeting of the workers of the Backward and Minor Hindu Intermediate Allied Castes of the Bombay Presidency and the Berar and Central Provinces held at Poona on 1-6-1947 under my presidentship.

2. Sir, you will appreciate and realise the importance and urgency of the matter. The new Constitution will undoubtedly safeguard the Interests of the minor communities. But the Hindus as such are likely to be held as one community. But, Sir, you know that the Hindu Community is a heterogenious community consisting of several major and minor communities having a separate social organic structure with a different social, religious and vocational standard only grouped together under a common federating name of Hindus and governed by a common denomination. Out of this federation of castes, some are more or less greatly well-to-do, some highly educated and some predominently organised on an average and these minor communities dominate the social and economic life of other major and minor Intermediate castes which are more or less backward in all respects. The major Intermediate caste numerically strong exercises its dominating influence over

the minor ones. Thus the former usually called the Advanced class and the latter usually called the Maratha community included in the Intermediate class do undoubtedly exploit to their advantage, the minor and backward communities usually called the Intermediate Allied castes collectively forming majority of the population. The question of Scheduled castes including aboriginals among Hindu Federation does not arise as they are going to be definitely provided for by special percentages in the new Hindustan Constitution and in all Provincial constitutions thereof. So unless the interests of backward and minor Intermediate Hindu Allied Castes are protected by a special provision in the constition by methods of reservation or proportionate representation in the Provincial, Group and Central Legislatures, cabinets, services and educational facilities, these communities will be exposed to more exploitation by others and politically, economically and socially degraded and reduced to inferior and helpless position in the body politic, rendering them incapable of a higher standard of life, required for average progress in the Hindu community in general and the necessary defence and advancement of the ~~nature in~~ nation in particular.

3. Good Sir, it is with this nationalist view and patriotic object to secure a proper share and sense of responsibility in the governance of the country that these allied castes have organised themselves into this new League and they hope that they will not be ignored and thrown into dispair and desperation ~~&~~ ultimately victimised in the great upheaval of educational, social, economical and political regeneration of the society and of the nation as a whole as both of them must be made strong and efficient against any danger from within and without.

4. Honoured Sir, the workers of the League hope to meet you in deputation to explain the whole situation. The times

(3)

are imminent and the situation grave and they trust that they shall be given a due hearing. They are aware that you are busy and your time is preoccupied. But they submit that this is a voice of innumerable ignorant, dumb, poverty-strikken, starving and down-trodden ~~in~~ millions and will not go unheard.

5. Generous Sir, I therefore request you to give me a date and place to meet you and grant sufficient time for preparation of the members of deputation from the Bombay Presidency and the Berar and Central Provinces.

With humble submission and best regards,

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President,
Backward and Minor Hindu Intermediate Allied Castes, Leage,
Poona.

S. No. 29

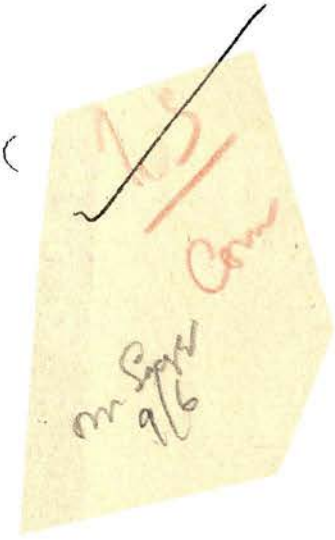
(74)

The Backward and Minor Hindu Intermediate
Allied Castes, League,
Head Office:- 1173 Kasba Peth,
Poona 2.
Dated 5th June 1947.

9/6/47
39/Com

To

The Hon'ble President,
Hindustan Constituent Assembly,
New Delhi.



Respected Sir,

I have to enclose the accompaniment of my letter dated 5th June 1947 which was omitted to be attached thereto and to regret the oversight which you will kindly excuse.

With humble submission,

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T.M. Nirmale

President,
The Backward and Minor Hindu
Intermediate Allied Castes' League

The following Resolutions were passed at Poona on 7 1-8-1947 in the meeting of workers from Intermediate Hindu minorities communities.

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Resolution 1:- Whereas a new constitution on the division of majority Hindu and Muslim Provinces of India on the basis of freedom and independence is being framed, and

Whereas necessary provision for due share is being made in the constitution for the protection of interests, educational, economic and political regeneration, representation in Legislative bodies, cabinets, services and all departments of administration and enjoyment of all natural resources for minority communities as Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians, Parsis, etc. and backward castes as scheduled classes, aboriginals, etc. and thereby they are easily benefitted and their further progress is facilitated, and

Whereas educated, organised and well-to-do classes, communities or castes in howsoever minority they may be, get all advantages in every matter without difficulty and they are always ahead in any competition with increasing benefits, and

Whereas beside the above upper advanced classes and minority and lower backward sections, the condition of the majority population of allied castes from the Intermediate Hindu community in all provinces is more unsatisfactory, and greatly backward in educational, economic and organised life, the individually minority but collectively majority population of the allied castes are always exploited and they cannot be benefitted by the constitution on ~~asx~~ that account, and

Whereas, the nation cannot be called free and independent unless such backward and majority allied castes secure their proper place in the constitution and the nation cannot be self-defensive until such units are granted protection to take their due share in the administration, and

Whereas provision for a reasonable period at any rate should be made for the protection of interests of the

(7/

Intermediate Hindu minority allied castes who are in a helpless state,

THIS MEETING resolves that provision should be made in the new constitution for the protection of interests of the Intermediate Hindu minority allied castes and due share be given to them in councils, services and all other matters so that their interests may be safeguarded and due share in administration secured and selects the following gentlemen to lead a deputation to the Constituent Assembly for the purpose.

Resolution No. 2:- This meeting appoints a Committee of following members to form the Intermediate Hindu Backward Minority Allied Castes League and to prepare its constitution and rules.

Resolution No. 3:- This meeting forms a Working Committee of the Intermediate Hindu Allied castes consisting of members included in resolutions 1 and 2 and additional members authorised to be co-opted and decides that this Committee should arrange to carry on its business as regards the deputation, collection of funds for the purpose of the League and propoganda of its activities.

Resolution No. 4:- This Conference expresses its strong disapproval against the division of India and supports the principle of one Constituent assembly and proclaims that the Intermediate Hindu Allied Castes are prepared to co-operate with the Congress and other National groups.

--o--

External Affairs Department

Forwarded to Constituent Assembly

communication has ~~been~~/not been acknowledged.

8/6

(Tarlok Singh)
Private Secy. to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

U.O. u.o. No. D.7331-P-S dated 10.6.47.

S. No. 30

(18

TINNEVELLY JILLA

Dakshina Andhra Bhashabhivardhani Sabha, Tinnevelly Jn.

MADRAS PROVINCE.

OBJECT;-

To Purify, Improve & Develop the Mother-tongue of the Thirty six lakhs of Dakshina Andhras.

To

The President, Secretaries & Members of:-

The Fundamental Rights Sub-committee,
The Minorities Sub-committee,
The Advisory Committee,
The Union Committee,
The Rashtra Rajyanga Committee, and
The Constituent Assembly.

D.7331-1-S
10.6.47.

Gentlmen,

LACUNA IN THE RESOLUTIONS ON THE CULTURAL RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

WE, the Representatives of the Tinnevelly Jilla Dakshina Andhra Bhashabhivardhani Sabha representing the interests of 36 Lakhs of Andras residing in Tamil Nadu, feel profoundly thankful that a welcome move has been made by the Constituent Assembly in that the interests of Minorities have found a favourable response at your hands.

The provisions, so far as they go, are good enough. But we are afraid that they do not touch the root of the problem in so far as they overlook and are likely to do so, since they lack the intimate and living touch with local situations and contingencies. It is a sad irony of the situation that the Dakshina Andhras though they constitute a substantial minority in Tamil Nadu, are denied the privelege of even picking up their language,much less maintaining the pristine purity of their language and culture. The substantial minority of Andhras in Tamil Nadu needs a definition. Andhras in Tamil Nadu reside in places either living compactly or in scattered areas. In fact, there are some villages and towns in Tamil Nadu predominently occupied by Telugu speaking popularion, where the educational fecilities for Andhras are totally conspicuous by their absence, thus contributing to slow deterioration and decay. We have often enough, invited your attention to this vital need through our appeals, we had been making every now and then.

We are enclosing a copy of "The Demand of The Dakshina Andhras" issued in 1937 itself which requires an earnest perusal.

Our interests have not only to be protected but stand to be given an initiative and a start. Ours is a programme of rehabilitating and revitalising a sadly neglected sphere of activity. Being a nascent institution, we cannot, handicapped as we are, straightaway establish and administer educational institutions of our choice.

We expect of you sanguinely to add a Sub-clause in your resolutions on the cultural Rights of Minorities, emphasising upon the need for affording suitable privileges for giving instructions in Telugu Language in local institutions where the Telugus reside in large numbers and where all the students require instruction through the medium of Telugu and through it maintaining our culture.

Yours respectfully.

NELLURI RAMAKRISHNA REDDY,
President.

JOGYALA KRISHNAMURTHI PANTULU,
Joint Secretary.

46, North Car Street.
Tinnevelly Junction,
(South India)
24th May. 1947.

ENCLS. 1 "The Demand of the Dakshina Andhras"
2 The Appeal to the Members of the Linguistic Provinces Convention.

THE DEMAND OF THE DAKSHINA ANDHRAS.

Under the auspices of the Dakshina Andhra Bhashabhivardhani Sabha, Madras, a puplic meeting of the Andhras of the Tinnevelly Dt. was convened by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Sadhu Varadarajam Pantulu in the premises of the Hindu Aided School, Tinnevelly Junction, on 21—11—1937 with Sriyuta T. K. Gurumurti Ayya Garu B. A., B. L., Vakil in the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. Whereas nearly 36 lakhs of Telugu speaking people permanently reside in the Tamil districts of the Presidency and own properties and pay a substantial fraction of the general revenues of the Province, and

Whereas they feel the entire absence of facilities to learn and improve their Mother-tongue,

This meeting of Andhras urges upon the Government of Madras to recognise its duty to provide certain minimum educational facilities to the children of the Telugus, who form a substantial linguistic minority in the Tamil Nad, and requests the Government in particular,

(a) to make instruction in Telugu compulsory in villages which have got a predominently Telugu population,

(b) and to provide aid to Educational institutions or other bodies that make arrangements to teach Telugu in areas where there is a substantial number of Telugu children.

2. This meeting of Andhras urges that in view of the Mother-tongue of the 25% of the population of the Tamil land being Telugu, Telugu should be continued as a second language in the Educational re-organisation now under consideration of the Government.

3. This meeting of Andhras respectfully begs of the Government to start the help by making adequate provision of funds for the said purposes by allotting a suitable and definte sum in the ensuing Budget 1938—'39.

4. This meeting requests the Dakshina Andhras in other districts also to confer and pass similar resolutions.

5 This meeting of Andhras resolves that copies of the abovesaid resolutions may be sent to the members of both houses of Legislatures of the Madras Province, (2) to the Andhra, Annamalai, and Madras Universities, (3) to Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu Garu Kt., (4) to Dr. C. R. Reddi Garu, (5) to the Hon'ble V. Ramdas Pantulu Garu, (6) to Konda Venkatappiah Pantulu Garu, (7) to Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramiah Garu, (8) to Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu Garu, (9) to the Rajah of Pithapur, (10) to Desodharaka K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, (11) to the Editor, Andhra Patrika, (12) to the Andhra Maha Sabha, (13) and to the District Board Presidents, Tinnevelly.

6. This meeting of Andhras appoints a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to carry on correspondence and to do the needful for the attainment of the above objects:—

1. Sriyuta T. K. Gurumurti Ayya Garu, B. A., B. L., Vakil, Tinnevelly.
2. Sadhu Sankaram Pantulu Garu, B. A., B. L., Vakil, Tinnevelly Junction.
3. „ Dharani Sitaram Garu, B. A., Tinnevelly Junction.
4. „ Subedar Major Narayanaswami Naidu Garu, Hon'y. Magistrate, Palamcottah.
5. „ Sanka Rangiah Chetty Garu, Landlord & Merchant, Tinnevelly.
6. „ A. V. Subrahmanyam Garu, Correspondent, The Hindu.

(Mr. Sadhu Sankaram Pantulu, B. A., B. L., to be the Convener).

7. This meeting of Andhras heartily thanks the Tamils for their constant sympathy and aid to the Telugus in the Tamil districts in all directions in the past, and requests them, to continue their help to the Telugus in their efforts for maintaining the purity of their Mother-tongue and in the attainment of the objects indicated in the above said resolutions.

Office:—
ANDHRA BHAVAN,
VEERARAGHAVAPURAM,
TINNEVELLY,
25—11—1937.

T. K. GURUMURTI AYYA,
President.

(Copy of the resolutions of the Dakshina Andhras re-printed.)

Regal Press. Ty. In 24-1-47 Cs. 500

No. CA/34/Com/47.

S No. 31

18th June 1947.

From:

Jugal Kishore Khanna, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To :

The President,
The Backward & Minor Hindu
Intermediate Allied Castes League,
1173, Kasba Peth, POONA.

SUB: SAFEGUARDS FOR BACKWARD & MINOR HINDU INTERMEDIATE ALLIED CASTES.

.....

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated 5.6.47 and 6.6.47 on the above subject, and to say that the Hon'ble President of the Constituent Assembly regrets very much that due to his numerous preoccupations it is not possible for him to meet your deputation. The demands put forward by you will however be placed before the appropriate Committee for consideration.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D. S.
(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)

(81

DEPARTMENT OFFICE.

Draft ~~Letter~~ Memorandum Telegram

File No.

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. CA/34 (Con-1/47) Dated 11-6-47.

To

Shelluri Ramakrishna Reddy, Esq.,
President,
Dakshina Andhra Bashabhivardhani Sabha,
Tinnevelly Jn., (Madras).

Sub:— Safeguards for Dakshina Andhras

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Letter Memorandum dated May 24, 1947 addressed to the Hon'ble the Member for External Affairs on the above subject.

I have etc.,

D. S.

Deccan

MBRV

P.7-8/C

Please see 1876

Issue No. 12/47 18/6

18/6

MrSec 19/6

1088/Com/47
13-6-47. S.N. 33

All Assam Scheduled Castes Association.

সদৌ অসম তপশীলভুক্ত জাতি-সঙ্ঘ

UNITED WE STAND :: DIVIDED WE FALL-

Sj. K. N. Samaddar M.L.A
President,
Dr. G. S. Das
Working President
Sj. U. C. Das B. L.
General Secretary
Sj. S. K. Das.
Office Secretary
Sj. K. K. Bishaya.
Publicity Secretary

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
Date 12/6/47
Dy. No. Ref. 144/47
File No.

Office :—
Uzanbazar, Gauhati.

Date 5-6-47

To

Hon'ble President,
Minority Advisory Committee, Constituent Assembly,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I beg to forward below the Ext. Copy of the resolution passed in the Working Committee of A.A.S.C. Asson. held on the 1st. June 1947 for favour of your information and doing the needful.

Reg.No.2. With a view to allay the apprehension of the minority community it is resolved that this committee supports Qualified Joint Electorate with Caste Hindus with 35% percentage system and weightage with reservation of seats for the "Scheduled Castes".

Yours faithfully

General Secretar
A.A.S.C. Asson.

Copy forwarded to ---------- for favour of information and doing the needful.

Dr Sayl 13/6

1100 Com/47
16-6-47.

All Assam Scheduled Castes Association.

সদৌ সমন্ন ভাৰশীলাভুক্ত জাতি-সঙ্ঘ

UNITED WE STAND : DIVIDED WE FALL.

Sj. K. N. Samaddar M.L.A
President,
Dr. G. S. Das
Working President
Sj. U. C. Das B. L.
General Secretary
Sj. S. K. Das.
Office Secretary.
Sj. K. K. Bishaya.
Publicity Secretary

Office :—
Uzanbazar, Gauhati.

Ref. 14 JUN 1947
No. 1426/47 PCA

Date.....

To

Hon'ble Babu Rajendra Prasad.
Member Interim Government.
New Delhi.

Sir,

I, on behalf of the All Assam Scheduled Castes Association, beg to submit herewith a copy of the memorandum for your kind and sympathetic consideration for safeguarding the interest of the Scheduled Castes in the Province in the future constitution of the Country.

Copy forwarded to Hon'ble Babu Rajendra Prasad for favour of information and doing the needful.

Yours faithfully
K. N. Samaddar.
President,
All Assam Scheduled Castes Association.

A memorandum to the Members of the Consitituent Assembly and the Advisory Committee on behalf of the Eight Lakhs of the Scheduled Castes people in Assam.

(84)

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Politicaly recognition for transitional period.

(1). The Scheduled Castes of Assam, being economically, educationally, socially, and politically backward must be recognised as a 'Distinct' politi--cal entity and must be placed in the Constitution of Assam as well as of Union of India as a "Statutory minority".

(2). The Scheduled Castes of Assam do not find it essential to - proceed on with purely communal basis for indefinite period - specially when psychology of the theoratic groups seem to be changing, as a result of demo--cratic preaching of some political parties and liberal and redical legisla--tion seems to help slightly in upkeeping the social interest of the Schedule Castes. They believe in Co-operation instead of "distinction" in near future i.e. when new order comes.

(3). The Scheduled Castes of Assam are concerned from their unfortu--nate experience that until a socialist regime in Indian Constitution is established, the interests of the backward community like Scheduled Castes are bound to be over-shadowed by conservative Caste Hindu element.

(4). This political recognition as "minority" with constitutional and other safeguards is felt essential for the "transition period" as a compensatory measure to raise the standard of these economically downtrodden part of masses and the duration of transition period should be determined as 13 years.

(5). After this duration, a commission consisting of members belong--ing to the Scheduled Castes is to be set up to enquire about the status of the Scheduled Castes and suggest for their future statutory position.

Census -- and Reassurance of Population.

(1). Impartial and correct census of the members of Scheduled Castes of Assam should be made again to avoid misinformation.

(2). The Scheduled Castes from outside Assam, who have come and settled in Assam.

(3). Many Castes, included in the Tribal List and Caste Hindu List should be included by their consent. Such Castes are seen willing to be known as Scheduled Castes, taking in view their backwardness due to their inclusion within the Caste Hindu List.

(contd)

Constitutional Safeguards.

(85

With reference to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress's decision declared in the Election Manifesto that the "state shall provide all necessary safeguards for the protection and the development of the backward or suppressed elements in the population, so that they might make rapid progress and take a full and equal part in the National life, in particular the state will help in the development of the Tribal areas in a manner most suited to their genius and in the educational and social and economic progress of the "Scheduled Classes", we must point out to the Constitutional safeguards to materialize these ideals.

(a) Social Safeguards.

(1). The members of the Scheduled Castes in Assam must get equal treatment with the Caste Hindus in all relegious matters. They must get freedom and should be entitled to the entry of all sacred shrines and satras of the Hindus.

(2). Satradhikars and Brahmin theocracy should be vigorously resisted by legislation.

(3). Any abusive use of the "terms" of Caste should be heavily penalized by Law.

(4). "Social boycoll" of the Scheduled Castes by the Caste Hindus are to be checked by Law.

(b) Educational Safeguards.

(1). Primary Education to be compulsorily given free of cost.

(2). Scholarships and stipends from Primary Education to Higher studies in foreign Universities are to be reserved for the Scheduled Caste Scholars and relaxation of rules in these cases are to be allowed to the Scheduled Caste scholars.

(3). A substantial portion of the Provincial Budget should be kept apart for their education of all denominations.

(4). Seats should be reserved in the Government Schools and Colleges for the Scheduled Caste students together with reserved hostel accomodation with 80% freeship.

(5). Cultural centres in backward areas to be established.

(c). Economic Safeguards.

(1). Sufficient encouragement should be given by the state to raise the productivity of the Collage industries of the Scheduled Castes. To a

(contd)

To a great extent they must be protected from others.

(2). All scopes should be given to the Scheduled Castes in business enterprise. Representations should be given in the services of the industry of the state (in case those are nationalized) including mines, collieries, railways etc. Quotas of contracts under the Central and the Provencial - Government should be given to them proportionately.

(3). A good portion of Annual Revenue should be set apart for their general upliftments for agriculture, sanitation and other is contingencies.

(4). Landless Sheduled Caste members should be brovided with lands and given settlements with proper safeguards. Lands should also be reserved for the future children of the coming generation of those Castes.

(d). Political Safeguards.

I. Share in Public Services with preferential treatment and nomination.

II. The Scheduled Castes must have adequate and genuine representation in the Central and Provincial legislatures in both houses.

III. Central and Provincial Executives.

IV. Provision should be made for adequate representation to the local bodies.

V. Representations to be made in all important bodies like Public - Service commissions of the Province of Centre.

Nature of Safeguards.

(1). It is seen that all Political Scientists hold that Poona Pact was "a pact" which was signed under "coercion" in a form of Mahatmas' fast - threat. Moreover Poona Pact in its pure form stands as a failure to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes.

(2). To keep the national integrity as well as protecting the Group interest for the transition period, provisions should be made in the - Constitution of the Union and the province for proportional representation with reservation of seats.

(3). Weightage must be also granted to Scheduled Caste community on account of its backwardness and economic inefficiency.

(4). Adult suffrage to be introduced.

(contd)

(5) If method of single transferable Vote is too tedious and hard for the masses to understand the less difficult Cumulative System of proportional representation with Adult suffrage.

Statutory Provision for Recall — Elected representatives when he is found grossly remiss to his duties - for such recall courent of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the constituency is necessary.

Machinery to affect these safeguards.

I. A commission to be set up in the province and centre.

II. The life of the commission to be 7 yrs.

III. Scheduled Caste members with others also to be represented — others mean, real welwishers.

IV. A Port-folio for Harijan welfare in the province to be set up.

V. Right of appeal to the Scheduled Caste people in front of "Central minority commission" reserved. An impartial opinion of a political - Scientist about the system of proportional representation advocated by Low in 1867.

" A national out-look is not ruled out under proportional representation while it gives minorities an opportunity to secure representation proportionate to the numerical strength. It is an elastic method and can be used both for national and party or group ends. It does not unlike - separate electorates necessarily an " ipso facto" disrupt and vivisect the nation".

Dr. D.N.SEN. M.A.Ph.D.
Editor Hindusthan Standard
in his "thesis"Problem of
minorities".

S. No. 35

No. CA/34/Com/47.

88

18th June 1947.

From:

Jugal Kishore Khanna Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To :

U.C. Dass, Esq.,
General Secretary, All Assam Scheduled
Castes Association,
Uzanbazar, GAUHATI (ASSAM).

SUB: REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN LEGISLATURES.

.....

Sir,

P.82

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 6th June 1947 on the above subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

12103

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.
18.6.

1162/con/47
23-6-47

S. No. 36

549

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

No.

Recd. at ... M. Sent at ... M.

From ... To ...

By ... By ...

Office Stamp: PRESIDENT, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. 23 JUN 1947

1463/47.

O PA SIBSAGAR 18 DR RAJENDRAPARSAD ND PANDIT NEHRU ND VALLABHBHAI PATEL ND

CHUTIA COMMUNITY OF ASSAM ABOUT TWO LACS DEMAND ADEQUATE PORTECTIONS IN ENSUING CONSITITUTION OF EQUAL TERMS AND KKK PRINCIPLES WITH ORTHER AND PRINCIPLES WITH OTHER BACKWARD MINORITY COMMUNITIES PARA INVITE AND CONSULT REPRESENTATIVES LETTER FOLLOWS.

PRESIDENT ALL ASSM CHUTIASAMILAN SIBSAGAR.

Dy. No. 981/Const. 17.6.47.

Sr. No 57 1158/Cons/47 23-6-47.

(90

ALL ASSAM AHOM ASSOCIATION.

S. N. Buragohain, Advocate,
President.

~~R. Bara, B.L.~~ Prof. P. Gogoi, M.A.
General Secretary.

JORHAT, Assam.
The 10 th. June ~~1946~~ 1947.

To

The Chairman, Minority Rights Sub-Committee,
Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of two resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the All Assam Ahom Association on 8-6-47 at Sibsagar for your kind perusal and favourable action.

Yours obediently,
P. Gogoi
General Secretary,
All Assam Ahom Association.

Enclosure :

Copies of two resolutions.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Date
Dy. No.
File No.

16.6.
95-Const

(91

Copy of resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the All Assam Ahom Association in its meeting held at Sibsagar on 8/6/47 :-

1. The Committee having considered the British Govt's plan of Procedure for transference of power as announced on June 3, is of the opinion that the present British Govt. has dashed to the ground the interest of the minorities of India, such as , the Ahoms, Tribals and Scheduled Castes, being cowed down by pressure politics in order to accomodate the two major communities, viz, the Hindus and the Muslims as also the demand of the powerful Sikhs. This Committee, therefore, expresses its deep disappointment at this sudden and unfortunate change of policy on the part of the present British Govt. in contravention of the solemn assurances of future guarantee hitherto given to the various minorities of India by the successive British Govts. with the result that these minorities are now cast to the mercies of the powerful major communities in the two respective states of Hindusthan and Pakistan.

In view of the recognition of the demand for the partition of certain provinces of India in the latest pronouncement of the British Govt. and the need for the re-election of the Constituent Assemblies' Members arising therefrom in those provinces this Committee demands re-election of the Members of the Constituent Assembly from Assam.

This Committee welcomes the proposal in the British announcement to incorporate the district of Sylhet in Eastern Bengal and the Committee expresses its sympathies with the aspirations of the vast majority of the people of that district for their union with Pakistan.

The Committee resents the proposal for including the district of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling in Assam made in certain quarters and the Committee wants to point out that there should be no difficulty from the administrative point of view for their administration with the West Bengal province in view of the fact that Andaman and Nicober islands have all along been administered as one single province inspite of these being separate islands.

2. This Committee reiterates its faith in the establishment of a separate sovereign state of Assam now that Hindusthan and Pakistan have become realities and urges on all the constituent communities of Assam to strive for the establishment of such a state in the near future.

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This Committe demands that at any rate Assam should be presently conceded the right to secede from the Hindusthan Union at any time and hopes that the Constituent Assembly will provide for such secession in the Constitution.

The Committee declares that the Ahom Community cannot be satisfied with anything less than separate electorate for them in the Constitution and hopes that the Constituent Assembly will realise the unwisdom of refusing this Community their just rights.''

Copy forwarded to the Chairman, Minority Rights Sub-Com, New Delhi, for kind perusal and favourable action.

N. Bora.
for
General Secretary,
All Assam Ahom Association.

No.CA/34/Com/47.

S.No.38

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

Council House,
New Delhi, the 26th June, 47.

From:

Jugal Kishore Khanna,Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To:

Prof.P.Gogoi,M.A.,
General Secretary,
All Assam Ahom Association,
JORHAT (ASSAM)

SUB: RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EX-COMMITTEE OF THE ALL ASSAM AHOM ASSOCIATION.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th June 47 forwarding copies of the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the All Assam Ahom Association.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

O/C

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

K.K.

25-6-47.
S. No. 39

C94

From,

Purusottam Dass Kureel M.P.,
General Secretary, U.P. Chamars Maha-
Sabha, Organising Secretary U.P. Scheduled
Castes Federation,
112/178, Adinagar,
Cawnpore. (India)

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Date... 24/6/47
Dy. No. 97/Cons
File No.....
OF INDIA.

To

The President Constituent assembly
New Delhi

Sir,

On behalf of the Scheduled castes people I beg to lay the few lines before all the leaders for valued consideration.

That the scheduled castes people whose population is 11 crores in India, are living in different provinces are subjugated to very hardship hardhit as they are by the present days acute troubles and badly crushed by the caste Hindus and Capitalists.

They are prepetualy ignored and have no avenue for redress of their colossal and grinding circumstances, and greivences.

I am really grieved to read the reckless and only mischivious statemnts in the newspapers issued by a few selfish and self interested congress harijan leaders accusing a great pious personality of Baba Sahib Dr. B.R. Ambedker is insincere of the freedom of India. The statement is absolutely baseless and fictitious and has been issued on the saliyation of some congress leaders, congress Harigen le ders, whose only business is to exploit illiterate scheduled castes and to discredit Dr. B.R. Ambedker in the eyes of his fellow bretheren.

The Scheduled castes are solidly behind him and have complete faith is his leadership, Dr. Ambedker's ceasless fight for securing our political rithts has benifited to all the Scheduled castes in the legislative Assemblies of different provinces. Our whole hearted support and co-operation and his endeavour under taking for the elemation of suffering of our unfortunate communities.

Any man who has got a little brain has cared to read his books in caste will bear out that he has very strongly condemed caste and has got not the least sympathy for those who observes castes distinctions. All India scheduled castes federation of which he is the founder is an organisation of all the scheduled castes irrespective of castes colour and creed. The main object of the all India Scheduled castes federation is the attainment by the Scheduled castes of a status as a distinct and seperate element, in the national life of India and to obtain them their political, economic, and social rights to which they are entitled by reason of their needs, their numbers and their importance.

All real facts are that the Congress leaders and Congress Harijan leaders themselves are not at all

P.T.

interested in their uplift and never take any interest in the Schesuled castes movement. They have always prefered to keep themselves aloof from the Scheduled Castes. Most of the Congress Harijan are blind follower of the Congress and paid servants of the castes Hindus and Congress. There at present not a single worker from amongs, who has worked and is working for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes, the present hue and cry of the self styled Congress Harijans leaders is result of their selfish motive and personal ambition.

(96

TO BOYCOTT MAHATMA GANDHI IS JUSTIFIED.

Because:-

(1) Congress anti-untouchability movement is not purely religious as it is professed to be but is a Political move. It cannot truly benefit the Scheduled Cast. It is a matter of conviction and has nothing to do with Mahatma Gandhi.

(2) It is to disgrace Mahatma Gandhi by collecting lacs of rupees in the name of Harijan movement and to associate a historic stigma withhis fair name in the age of freedom and progress . If this money is collected in the name of Scheduled Cast it is but fair that this money be spent with the opinion and co-operation of the Scheduled Cast . The non-Scheduled Cast have no right to spend it in their own way or to misappropriate It. If it is said that the underlying idea of the Harijan Movement is the purification of high class. Hindu souls or a change of their heart on their mental outlook then it is proper to call it either by the name of " Hindu Changing of heart Society" or "Purification of Dwija Souls Society" or "Savarna Hindu Mental Change Society." To call it "Harijan Movement" or "Anti-untouchability Society" and deceive the world and burden the Scheduled Cast with this unreal obligation is highly to be condemned. If it is pleaded that by this movement Mahatma Mahatma Gandhi means to retain the Schedule Cast in the Hindu Samaj and avoid their seperating, then it would be nothing short of a Himalyan blunder on his part for his bestowing upon them a specially coined name of Harijans(creatures of God). This very name will ever keep them separate and Scheduled Castes are naturally separate and will remain so.

(3) If it is said that the Harijan movement is meant for the uplift of the Harijans, then it may be safely given in reply that you need not take the trouble as we cannot profit by it in the least. It is not within the bounds of possibility to bring about an uplift of the Harijans by securing their admission into the Hindu temples and their Courtyards which the Mahatma has more than once called homes of prostitues, or by making the Harijans fold their hands before the stone idols which Ravindra, the preceptor of the Mahatma and a poet of great repute has called Godless matter or stone.statues, and which in the words of Maharshi Dayanand are mere pictures of stone, or by making them wash thresholds and ring bells or the temples, or by obtaining an opportunity for them to draw a jar of water from only public wells, or by gaining permission for Harijans to take a bath in public tanks where animals bathe and quench their thirst and where men and women soap and wash their dirty clothes, or by getting them a chance to sit on a chabutra or by opening a few night schools for them, or by the demonstration of sweeping Mall roads once or twice by a casual. Hindu Leader after having proclaimed or by giving to the press under a bold head-line the fact that particular vakil cleaned a particular drain or a latrine in a Mohalla.

(4) It is said that the real object of the Harijan movemnt is the removal of untouchability from India. It does not aim at the real progress of the Harijans. It is certain that untouchability cannot also be removed by the aforesaid programme. The reasons for this are obvious. First of all the nature and kind of untouchability which Mahatma Gandhi wishes to eradicate root and branch is not alike in every part of the country. Secondly, this Harijan movemnt has nothing to do with their education, prosperity and equality of rights which are according to the educated and sound thinkers of the country and outside the only ways for removing the cancer of untouchability. Thirdly, the Hindu Scripture which are the mother germs of untouchability and hatred are responsibility for the creation and maintenance of such an outlook among the so-called high castesHindus . These scriptures are full doctrine of Varna Vyawstha, the idea of high and low, are constantly being preached by the Brahmin Purohits Katha Pandits, Katha-readers, Brahmin poets,writers and dramatists through speeches, music-dancing and conversation and what not. The real reform in the mental outlook of the Hindus could have only come if these Hindu scriptures which impart lessons how to discriminate between man and man, how to hold a portion of humanity in everlasting bondage and disgrace, were put to fire at a public place. We cannot even dream of such a thing in the removal of untouchability programme of Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore it is as clear as daylight that untouchability cannot be removed by the untouchability movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE POONA PACT-A POLITICAL FRAUD:-

The Congress has obviously taken undue advantage of the system of joint electorate agreed to in the Poona Pact which has exkxxxxxxxxx evolved in haste and under the shadow of an imminent national calamity of the first magnitude. They were coerced into its acceptance irrespective of any consideration of the merits of the Pact. The Pact is nothing short of a political fraud. It has robbed them of their right to send their true and genuine representatives to the legislature and has given the Caste Hindu majority the virtual right to elect members of the Scheduled Castes who are prepared to be the tools of that majority. The representation of any section of the people on the kasis kaka basis of joint electorate with others whose interests can never be said to be common, seems to be not only illogical but absolutely unfair and unjustifiable. The objection of the Congress or Hindus to the system of separate electorate is not based on any principle. They want joint electorate because it pays them. If enable them to capture the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and thus keep all political power in their own hands.

Xfxxxxx Kxxxxx

By insisting on the system of joint electorate the Congress has not only greatly offended the Scheduled Castes, but has also created grave doubts in their minds regarding its real intentions. kxtxk Is the Congress out to replace British Imperialism by Hindu Imperialism? Does the political freedom it is fighting for meant for the enjoyment of all the sections of the Indian people or only for the Caste Hindu autocrats? Does it want to have real social and political democracy or the Bania-Brahmin supremacy? These are the questions which are bound to occupy the mind of every Scheduled Caste person and the answer to these questions is the real touchstone of the sincerity of the Congress in ameliorating their condition.

SCHEDULED CASTES RECOGNISED AS A SEPARATE POLITICAL ENTITY :-

The Scheduled Castes were recognised as a separate entity as early as 1917 by the authors of the Montagu-Chelmford Report. Joint Parliament Committee also recognised them as a distinct element. At the R.T.C. they were again recognised as a separate political group; they were further recognised as a separate entity in the Communal Award and that position was further strengthened by the xxxxxx Viceroy's Declaration of August 1940. Lord Wavell has also clearly stated in his letter to Mr. Gandhi dated 15th. August 1944, that the Scheduled Castes are one of the important and separate elements in the national life of India and that their consent is necessary condition precedent for transfer of power to Indians.

I most emphatically and categorically assert that the Scheduled Castes are a distinct and separate element and that they are a religious minority in the sense far more real than the Sikhs and the Muslims can be. They will not tolerate any kind of settlement of the Indian political question arrived at without their express and willing consent and which does not recognise them as a separate element apart from the Hindus. No constitution will be acceptable to them unless it is on the basis of equitable distribution of legislative and administrative powers and concedes to them the right of self-determination and self-assertion.

(99

THEY WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN.

They begged and begged agian and again, and were reduced to shameless political beggers. They were more than once insulted and driven away like bafoons. They have learned a great lesson from their bitter past. They will now depend more their orgnised strength and struggle than on the political charity of the congress or the Britsh Government. They will fight and fight to the last man for the achievement of their right They will fill jails and face bullets but will never surrender. I earnestly appeal to the ~~British~~ Government NOT to over look their question. If overlooked the consequences will be disasterous the question implies the safty of life and property. We shall fight to the death " ~~Jai~~ will be our slogan at this critcal juncture.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Most Obidiently Your's

Purushottam Dass Kureel

112/178 Adinagar, CAWNPORE.

U.P. INDIA.

Copy to:-

~~Clinton Garrett~~, Esq.

~~Abram Eder~~, Esq. ~~Minister of British Legation~~, India.

✓ H.E. The Viceroy of India.

✓ The ~~vice~~ President of Constituent Assembly.

✓ Mr. M.K. Gandhi

✓ M.A. Jinah Esq. President of A.I.Muslim League.

✓ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Esqr. M.A. Phd. J.P. Bar at Law.

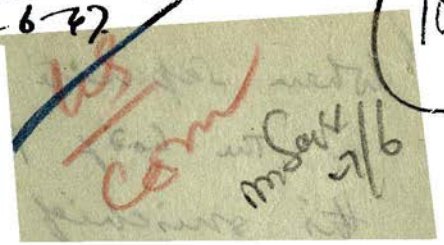
✓ A.P.I.

✓ Pt. Jawahar Lall Nehru V. P. I. Govt. India

✓ mr. JN. Mandal Law member I. Govt. India

✓ Jai Bharat. Press. (editor)

S. No. 1187/Corr/47
27-6-47



(100

To

The Chairman,
Minorities Sub Committee
New Delhi

Dear Sir

I am putting down some suggestions which may please be considered by your Committee:

The statement issued by the British Govt. on June 3, 1947 has changed the Constitutional situation to a considerable extent. Consequently, we must see to it that we now draw a really democratic constitution; Muslims have got their separate homeland, we can fashion the rest of India according to well known principles of Democracy

1. The separate electorates must be done away with now. These communal electorates have done a great deal of mischief. The present situation can be traced to 1906

When Separate electorates were introduced in the body politic of India the sooner this mischief is ended, the better it is

When there communal electorates are abolished, the statutory religious ~~majority~~ majorities will also disappear, and the parties on healthy democratic lines will grow

2. With the ~~abolition~~ establishment of a Separate State of Muslims, there is no need for communal weightages, either in legislatures or in services. The Public Service Commissions must select the candidates on the basis of merit alone. Admissions to technical institutions must be on the basis of merit and merit alone. Let this unreality now disappear from this land

3. Language Questions: If Pakistan declare

Urdu to be the State language, Indian (102a
Govt. will not be able to resist, to use the words
of Principal Aggarwal, Secretary Hindustani Prachar
Sabha, the movement for declaring Hindi to
be the national language. If words be
better of constitution is prepared in Hindi, from
and not in Hindustani, so as to avoid
subsequent difficulties of interpretation.

4. The whole world is watching us. Let
us produce a really democratic constitution,
where the will of the people is supreme,
where there are no vested interests and no
weightage. 'One man, one vote' principle
must prevail.

Yours Lincerely,
Bashambar Nath Gupta
Tarn Taran Bank, Ltd.
Tarn Taran
(Distt Amritsar)

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Date 22.6.
Dy. No. 105 - Con
File No.
OF INDIA.

S. No. 41

(102-A

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Draft ~~Letter~~ Memorandum Telegram

File No.

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

No. CA/34/Con/47 Dated -6-47.

2. List of enclosures

To

Sh. Bachamber Nath Gupta,
Laxmi Laxmi Bank. Ltd, Tarn Taran
(Distt. Amritsar)

Subject:- ~~Proposals regarding Minutes~~ Suggestions re: future Constitution of India

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated nil, addressed to the Chairman Minorities Sub Committee, ~~on the above Subject~~ and to state that the matter is already engaging the attention of the C.A. & its Committees. I have the

Yours

DS

P100/C

Mr DM

Please (2 copies)

1/7

Issued No. 25

8/7/47

M. Sahi 7/7

S. No. 42 1203/Cons/47
1-7-47.

(103)

Beni Prasad Singh
(EX: SECRETARY D.C.C. & MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER LUCKNOW
EX; MEMBER P.C.C. & A.I.C.C.
Author :— 'PAHISHT' in Urdu and 'SWARGYA' in Hindi.

Manager:— The Oudh Commercial Bank Ltd.
FYZABAD,

Dated ~~26th June~~ 1947

The President Minorities Committee,
Constituent Assembly, Delhi.

20.6.
113-Cons

Dear Sir,

I am fully conscious of the fact that it would be sheer presumptousness and perhaps impudence on part to suggest any thing as undér to Contitutional Lawyers like you. But at critical junctures even laymen are honestly uneasy to have their say and they are heard. India is on the threshold of the most critical juncture at this moment. Hence as one who has suffered and worked for the emancipation of the country for the last four decades, I have ventured to place the following for your kind consideration.

It is undeniable that every India is wounded to his depth at the division of the motherland. So the majesty of Soul should naturally rise to its highest at this time.

I submit that it is a fact that the Moslem League had demanded partition on the basis of two nation theory? It is also a fact that the British Government ingeniously and dextrously manipulated materialisation of this division throwing its responsibility on Indians themselves. It is also a fact that the Congress was forced under the present circumstances prevailing in the country to accept the partition. It follows therefore that all the three contracting parties have accepted division on the basis of two nation theory. In other words the Indian Moslems are today legally a separate nation unlike IndianChristians or Anglo Indians but like Europeans or other aliens as Afghans, Turks or Persians residing in the country.

It is therefore evident that the Minorities Committee as well as the Contituent Assembly have legally no other alternative but to treat and declare the Indian Moslems as aliens.

On moral grounds the Contituent Assembly may be pleased to make the following exceptions :-

1. Such of the Indian Moslems as on or before the 3rd of June ie the day on which the partition of India was accepted and announced were as members or sympathisers on the registers of the Congress, the Socialist party, the Jamiatululmas, the Ansars, the Ahrars, the Shias and other such Muslim organisations as do not subscribe to the two nation theory.

2. Such of the relatives of the above and others in general as were not Moslem Leaguers.

3. The Union Govt and so also the Dominion Govt may empower the provincial governments to make further additions and alt alterations at times to the above list of their own accord or at the recommendations of the above Moslem, the Congress and the Socialist organisations.

4. The provincial governments may be permitted to add to the above list at any time such of the members and sympathisers of the Moslem League as declare on oath that they have severed all connections with the Moslem League, they repent their past association with it, and now they believe that Hindus and Indian Moslems are one

one nation and that they shall now stand and work honestly and faithfully for a united India and remain as such to the government of India Union. These applications are to be recommended by the above mentioned Moslem, Congress and Socialist organisations and forwarded to the provincial governments.

Only the above four categories of Indian Moslems shall have a right to vote, possess arms and all other rights and privileges open non- Muslims under law, in proportion to their population. The Provincial governments may be desired to take effective measures to cleanse their service of all aliens the Moslem Leaguers.

The Shias have for ages long been asking the British government to reserve seats for them in boards, assemblies and council etc but to no avail. The Consituent Assembly may be pleased to do it and afford to them the security they deserve.

Socially and religiously all the Indian Moslems including the Moslem Leaguers along with other aliens should be regarded as bret brothers and friends. It will be the glory all its own of Hinduism if Hindus gave the minorities the longest possible rope in this connection. In the matter of religious ceremonies of Indian Moslems and other minorities, the majority party should surrender nobly and unconditionally and render them the best and truest social service. Matters social, religious and political are not to be cooked in one kettle. Otherwise there will be danger of each losing its flavour and virtue. Each is to be dealt with separately and on its own merits according to the requirement of times.

11. Acharya Kriplani Ji had a few days ago thrown a suggestion for the formation of a committee of a few members of the Constituent Assemblies of both the Indian Union and Pakistan to decide about the treatment of minorities.

But this would have been welcome if the Congress had willingly accepted the partition. The non-Muslim minorities of Pakis- should not expect to live a life of ease and comfort . Neither the Congress nor the Moslem League takes the present partion an accomplished or a settled fact for good. The Congress wants the seceding portions to come over and Join the Indian Union while the League is after annexation and also invasion any time it suits her.

Moreover the Moslem minorities in the Indian Union are two diametrically opposite varities :-

(1) The one was and is for a united India and believes that Hindus and Moslems are one nation while

(2) the other believes in the two nation theory and has partitioned India and is responsible for all the inhuman atrocities perpetrated throughout India particularly after the declaration of the Direct Action by his Moslem League.

So in all justice and fairplay No 2. cannot and should not be given the same political rights and privileges as No 2. Our Constituent Assembly and our Union would not like to be party to " Andher nagri chaupat raja; takey ser bhaji takey ser khaja"

In No. 1 we have comrades who have equally suffered and worked- worked with us, our friends and our sympathisers.

In No. 2. all are our political foes and would-be fifth-columnists. . We cannot but treat them as aliens.

I suggest this not by way of retaliation but on grounds of justice to No 1., and chastisement to No. 2. If we fail to chastise No. 2. and make them feel the pinch we would be perpetrating a grave

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injustice in the same way as a judge orders acquittal in a proved case of murder, arson or rape.

I submit for your kind consideration that it would not be just to provide beds of roses to the authors, the instigators and inciters of the Direct Action and hang and imprison those who out of blind following have fallen victim to those incitements and committed acts of muder and arson etc and are at present standing their trials in the court of law in various provinces.

I would also draw your gracious attention to the most weighty and responsible declaration of our Sardar Patel the Tilak of today, which he had made at the A.I.C.C. session on 14-6-47 at Delhi. He declared:-

(a). In his nine months in office he had noticed that Moslem Officials from the top down to the chaprasis except a few honorable exceptions are all for the Moslem League and that there should be no mistake about it.

(b). the police had fired and people told me that the Moos did it.

(c) The League Council which met in camera evidently nursed the ambition to capture the whole of India after August 15.

No Indian can deny the verasity of the above three truths. In respect of 1 & 2 I may submit that when those in Government service are so much in league with the Moslem League, then the mentality of those Indian Moslems who are in other professions could very well be imagined in point of intensity and extensiveness. In respect of (c) above I submit that had there been no idea or rather say of determination of annexation and invasion, the Moslem League should not have gone for Pakistan and accepted it however truncted and would not have inflicted untold of suffering, miseries, cruelties and atrocities upon the Hindus and made in turn the Indian Moslems to suffer the same. The above also proves to the hilt that the Moslem Leaguers, whether they now put on the skin of a communist or socialist or even of a congressman, are and shall always work in the India Union as fifth columnists.
To further prove to you this contention of mine I may draw your kind attention to the statement dated the 24th June 47 of Hasrat Mohani at Cawnpore. He most enthusiastically and with pride says that Mr. Jinnah has greater faith in him than in any other Leaguer of U.P. This he says was said by Jinnah himself. And in the same breath he speaks out his future programme of a Union of Independent Socialist states with the help of Mr Sarat Bose. The centre of his otherwise activities will be Hindustan and not Pakistan. No-wonder-he In other words he would create more disaffection, discord and disunity in the Indian Union. He will abuse Moslem League and Mr Jinnah in one breath and in another he will throw curses on the Congress, Pt. Jawahar Lal Ji, particularly Sardar Patel and even Mahatma Ji; and no wonder therfore he will with the help of Mr Sarat Bose and others also obtain a huge following and do his worst in the Indian Union. No wonder therfore that Hasrat is the most reliant of Mr. Jinnah in the whole of U.P., and the fittest man to play the role of a fifth columnist of the highest order.

I may as well submit that the Moslem Leaguers have themselves out of their own accord decided and declared the Indian Moslems to be a separate nation and we must certainly oblige them in

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this respect. Who are we to contradict them and stand in their way?

It may be argued before you that the Hindus should on their part call and treat a Muslim Leaguer as brother and he will become as such in course of time. The process may even take years. The Constituent Assembly cannot wait or work on that hypothisis. Moreover the morrow will take care of itself.
A Hindu may call and treat a Moslem Leaguer as brother but the Moslem Leaguer would only treat the Hindu as an enemy unless and until he gets orders from the Moslem League. Despite all ~~the~~ sermons and appeals of the Mahatma, the Moslem Leaguers of Naokhali at several places and on several occasions openly declared that they could not treat Hindus as friends untill they received orders to effect that from Mr. Jinnah or the Moslem League.. I think the Hindu should n not now live in his own paradise and shut his eyes to glaring facts and past experiences. We have to take the Moslem League at its own words and not putb our counter construction upon it.
It is an axiom to state that for any body however great to expect any Moslem leaguer to say or do anything contrary to the dictates of Mr. Jinnah or the Moslem League is as impossible as it is to expect extraction of oil out of sand. What happens tomorrow or the day after no body knows.
The Moslems
The Moslem League has decided that the Indian Moslems are a separate nation and we should and must take them on their words and treat them as such. The Moslem League says that its ideal is annexation and invasion and we should take it so and work accordingly and as first step in matters of our internal affairs and internal peace we must also declare the Indian Moslems as aliens with the exception of those mentioned above.

In conclusion I beg to submit that I have placed before your goodself the outpourings of my lacerated heart as best as I could, I hope I have carried conviction with you and feel sanguine that in view of the solid and undeniable legality of my arguments and so also in the interest of our Indian Union, your verdict and that of your Constituent Assembly will be in my favour and that you and your C. Assembly will declare the Indian Moslems residing in the Indian Union as aliens with the exception of those mentioned above.

Hopin to be excused for this intrusion on your time.

Yours sincerely

Beni Madhab

S. No. 43

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Draft ~~Letter~~ / Memorandum / Telegram

File No.

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. CA/34/Con/47 Dated — 7 — 47.

To

Bani Prasad Singh Esqr.,
Manager, The Delhi Commercial Bank Ltd,
Fyzabad.

Subject :— Future of Muslims Minorities in Hindustan.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th June, 1947, on the above subject

I have etc.,

OS

188 ue No 130
Pcg
3/7

S. 5. (Large).
MFP—378 S&P—6767—(M-869)—11-9-45—150,000 Pads.

120/Cam/47 Serial No. 46.

Mirza Kazim Husain Khan,
B. A., LL. B., Vakil,
General Secratary.
M. SHAHERYAR, President.
Dr. A. K. HUSAIN, Vice-President.
MEHDI HUSAIN, Joint Secretary.
---ooo---

Hashim Building,
Victoria Street,
KAZIM ABUTURAB KHAN,
LUCKNOW

Dated 27th. June, 1947.

PRESIDENT, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Read on 1 JUL 1947
No. 1568/47 PCA

"J A I H I N D"

Dear Dr. Rajandar Pershad,

I am herewith sending you the copies of the resolutions passed in our meeting, as the President of the Constituent Assembly of Hundustan, please put up these matters before the house and let us know by return post what steps you have taken in that connection so far as the Shias are concerned. We assure you the full support of our community in the heavy responsibility which you have been called upon to shoulder as the president of the Constituent Assembly. We will release this correspondence to the press with your reply. Therefore you will give prompt and effective response to our request and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
M. Kazim Husain Khan
General Secretary,
All India Shia Youth League,
Hashim Building, Victoria Street,
L u c k n o w .

To,
Dr., Rajander Pershad,
President,
Constituent Assembly,
New Delhi.

(109

(1)..... This meeting of the All India Shia Youth League has decided to co-operate with the Congress Government at the centre (HINDUSTAN DOMINION) and with the Provincial Congress Ministries in the Non-Pakistan Provinces provided the Hindusten Dominion makes adequate safe-guards for the Shia Religion, and Shia representation in the local bodies and legislatures. There should be atleast one Shia Minister in the Hindustan Dominion; and the Congress Provincial Governments should include Shia in the provincial cabinets. Further more there should be seperate personal law (Shia Shariat) for the Shia Community, and Hanafi law should not be applied to the Shias. There should be representative of the Shia Community in the minority committee of the constituent assembly as well as the National Flag ad hoc committee.

(2)..... This meeting of the All India Shia Youth League requests the president of the Constituent Assembly that proper provisions should be made for the protection of the Shia religious rights and Waqfs in Hindustan Dominion and approach with the request that the Husainabad Endowment Act of 1876 should be abolished and your body being the sovereign body is entitled to draft another bill to declare the Husainabad Trust a Public Trust, and a committee of the Shias should be appointed to run the administration of the Trust; and All India Hindustan Shia Waqf Board should be formed in your Dominion to look after the Shia Waqfs which are situated in the Hindustan Dominion

****

2521/Com/47.
18-7-47.

F. No. 45

110

To

Hon'ble S. Patel,
New Delhi.

18.7

Respected Sir,

I am first of all to pay homage to the great renowned and accredited leaders and myrters, who have pushed us to the goal of freedom.

I beg leave to submit the concensus of my friends, nay the desire of a common Hindu for your kind consideration:-

1. Now that a separate Pakistan State has been acceded on the basis of population, Muslims own nothing in the Rest of India. They should claim their rights in Pakistan. Hindus will, no doubt feel embarrassed if Muslims are allowed any further privileges. The Congress, which has in fact been predominantly manned and financed by Hindus, should also now change with the time or else exigencies of circumstances will play their part. We cannot place any reliance on Muslims whether Nationalists or otherwise for at least they can be best exploited in the name of ~~their~~ religion (Islam). Our fear is genuine that they will again try to establish in the disguise of Nationalists and work as Fifth Columnists as and when occasion arises. We, therefore, request that schemes be devolved to migrate population and thus relieve the panic stricken Hindus and Sikhs from the terror of Pakistan. This will also oust further possibilities of strife. It is no use for the Congress to moan for the Muslims. Let Hindus and Sikhs enjoy the harvest, which they had long been tilling.

2. Hindi, which is the simplest, sweet and phonetic should now be the Lingua Franca of India.

3. That no cow will now ever be slaughtered in recognitio of our religious feelings. It will be useful in many other ways. We will have milk, which is a genuine food, in abundance.

4. Disparity between Caste Hindus and Harijans should be abolished. This has been the greatest cause of decline in Hinduism.

5. Religious education should be imparted to all the students to build their character. Missioneries may also be sent where abroad to preach the teachings of Holy Vedas to lift our culture in the esteem of the world. Occasional broadcasts from A.I.R. will also be much appreciated.

6. Government service should be purged from servile persons, who assist the miscreants such as Black Marketeers against temptations. Desparate measures are needed to abolish bribe.

7. There should be compulsory Military training (including the use of modern weapons) for all the Hindus and Sikhs and they may be sworn to live or die for India. This will also relieve the State ~~of~~ heavy expenditure on Military forces.

8. The subtle minds of our leaders, we hope, will soon chalk out plans to combat the unemployment, which is staring our young folk. The country should be highly industrialised so as to find a respectable place in the economic world. This will also elevate the Standard of Living, so profusely promised by us the leaders.

9. Medical Aid: This is badly neglected. The poor masses cannot afford efficient medical help. Early steps may kindly be taken to ameliorate the conditions.

10. We have no doubt that our leaders will soon initiate steps ....

steps towards Mass education.

11. DOWRY is a great ban on marriages. Middle man can hardly afford to make his both ends meet much less to talk of saving big amounts. This should, therefore, be limited to suit all high or low.

12. BEGGING: There is a growing tendency towards this profession. This should be prohibited and everybody made to work to enjoy the consciousness of having done something. This will relieve the society of the unnecessary burden and the charity fund can be better employed by the State for the general welfare.

13. PROHIBITION OF INTOXICATING DRUGS AND LUXURIANT ARTICLES: This will find funds for bare necessities to the poors, who are addicted to evil habits.

I hope you will be pleased to lend some leisure moments to consider it and take necessary action.

With apology for encroachment upon your valuable time.

I am, Sir,
Yours obedient devotee,

sd/- Triloki Nath Bansal

Kidar Nath Building,
Ambala Cantt.

9th July, 1947.

Copy submitted to Hon'ble Dr. Rajinder Pershad with the request that he will also kindly keep in view all the things mentioned above at the time of framing Constitution.

Triloki nath Bansal

9529/constt(2)
18-7-47.

S. No. 46

Forwarded in original to the Secretary, Constituent Assembly. The letter has been acknowledged

(Tarlok Singh)
11.7-47.

External Affairs Dept. Pri. & Secretary's Br.
No. D.I.585-P.S.
Date..... 12.7.47.

To,

The Honourable President,
Interim Government of India,
New Delhi.

Respected Sir,

With due respect and humble submission I, on behalf of the Jains, beg to lay the following few lines for your honour's kind consideration and necessary action:-

1. That the Jains form an important minority community in India but still do not desire a seperate representation in the Govt. which is detrimerate to the building of an Indian Nation.

2. That the Jains Religion which is quite seperate from Vedic religion, like Budha Religion, is not a branch of VedicReligion as some times thought by some ignorant people neither it has been introduced only by Lord Mahavira, the twenty-fourth Tirthankar of the Jains, as wrongly assumed by some persons of limited knowledge, among whom are great personalities of India like Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, our uncrowned or crowned king of India, who on page 93 of his book named Discovery of India has described Lord Mahavira as the founder of Jainism like Budha founder of the Budha Religion, which is quite wrong. The twenty-third Tirthankar of the Jains was Lord Parsvanath who attained Nirvan (salvation) on a mountain called Parsvanath near Calcutta. The first Tirthankar of the Jains in the present Avasarpani Kal was Lord Rishabhnath vide (1) Shrimat Bhagwat an old Hindu Shastra; (2) Prof. Das- Gupta, ' A History of India Philosophy, p. 169; (3) " Parsva was a historical person" Prof, Jacobi (S.B.E., X.L.V., Intro XXI). (4) Prop. Jarl Charpertier, The Uttrath Yayana Sutra, Intro. p. 21. (5) Indian Artiquary, IX, p/163, as has been discussed in 22nd. issue of "Veer" of 23rd. year on pages 3&4&7 by B. Kamta Prasad Jain M.R.A.S. Editor of Veer Delhi, Lucknow attached for your favour kind perusal.

3. Some narrow minded Brahmans have made such shlokas as " " Hastina Peedyamantpi Na Gachchat Jain Mandiram" i.e. " Donot take shelter in a Jain temple even if you are in danger of being killed by a mad elephant" to create hatred among the people towards the Jains and Jain Religion and persuaded the people to make objections when the Jains intend to take processions of their Gods in chariots through the bazar.

4. That no representative of the Jains has been taken even in the Constituent Assembly or its advisory Committee, though a representative of the parsis, who are less then the Jains in number, have been taken in the interim Govt. of India.

5. That many persons wrongly described the Jain Tirthankars and blame the Jains and Jainism in their books either intentionally or negligently.

6. That Mahavira Jayanti, the birth day of Lord Mahavir has not yet been declared as a public Holiday in all the Provinces in spite of repeated requests and innumerable representations, except the Provinces of C.P. and Bihar.

A short sketch of the life of Bhagwan Mahavira i.e. Lord Mahavir is herewith.

7. That the Jain law is unique in its form which gives absolute rights to a Jain widow in the estate of her deceased husband & recognises her absolute right of adoption without any permission by her husband either oral or written.

8. That it is the duty of the Govt. of India to protect the interests of the Jains, which form an important minority community of India as well as it considers to protect the interest of Musalmans etc. Under the above circumstances, it is therefore prayed that a representative of the Jains may be taken in the Constituent Assembly and if it be not possible for any reason, then a representative of the Jains may be taken at least in the Advisory committee of the Constituent Assembly who may be not of the orthodox type but possessing the views of building an Indian Nation as well as described in Sanatan Jain Bhajnawali, on pages here with attached for your honour's kind perusal.

Enclosures
1. A copy of 'Veer' dated 14/6/47
2. Lord Mahavira
3. Sanatan Jain Bhajnawali

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Mangat Rai Jain "Sadhu"

Dated.
3.7.47.

(Mangat Rai Jain "sadhu")
Legal practitioner and Publisher of
Sanatan Jain.
Bulandshahr.

1267/Com/47
9/7/47

The Bihar Provincial Gôshala-Pinjrapole Federation 115

(Incorporated under Act XXI of 1860)

President :
Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad

S No. 47

SADAQUAT ASHRAM,
P. O. DIGHAGHAT,
PATNA.

Ref. No. C-204-2-47

Date 2nd July, 1947.

5.7.
138-Cash

To
The Hon'ble President,
Constuent Assembly, New Delhi.

Sir,

On behalf of this institution I most respectfully lay the following few lines for favour of your kind consideration:-

That cattle are the chief source of milk supply for this predominently vegetarian country. They are the only cheap means for agricultural operation on economical lines for cultivators whose number is about 90 P.C. of the inhabitants of this subconti-nent. These cultivators have got small holdings for which cattle are alone ideally suited.

We have not sufficient number of cattle. It is estimated that about 11 crores of them are required for proper improved and improved cultivation and adequate milk supply to meet the minimum demand of the country and also for breeding up good typed citizens to protect the independance of the country. It is, therefore, quite desirable that adequate provisions may be kindly provided in the future constitution of the country, which is being framed now, for proper safeguard and protection of the

bovine cattle.It is no new things as even during the rule of the Muslim kings such strigent enactment was in force,and there was total prohibition of slaughter of the cattle.

We hope the above would receive your kind consideration and for this we shall ever pray.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Dharma Sabha
Hony.Secretary.

K.L.

1269/com/147

9/7/47. L.

1855

B. T. E.

Forwarded for info

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Re 1

No. 1612/47

C. R. BOMBAY 5M 4 the honble dr rajendraprasad president constituent assembly new delhi

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE SUBMITS THAT COW SLAUGHTER IN INDIA WHICH STARTED DURING BRITISH RULE SHOULD NOW STOP WITH ADVENT OF INDIAN INDEPENDANCE STRONGLY URGE COMPLETE PROHIBITION OF COW SLAUGHTER IN HINDUSTAN CONSTITUTION (STO) FOLLOWING EXAMPLE OF SIND GOVT PROHIBITION SALE OF PORK IN STOPS INDIAN UNION SHOULD ALSO DECLARE SALE OF BEEF ILLEGAL.....MEGHJI BOJPAL PRESIDENT.....

1269TP.M.—500—12-6-45—2,60,000 BKS.

(97)

(5) There is no gain, but several kinds of dangers and disadvantages, no doubt, loom in the horizon. The first disadvantage is that the money, whether Government or private and which is collected in the name of Scheduled Castes has been misappropriated. A lion's share of that money has always gone to the advantage of persons in whose hands the funds generally lie. Exactly similar are the prospects of this Harijan movement also. In fact, a new field has been opened to professional public-workers and leaders. Vast sums of money will be collected in the name of the movement and the disgrace will go to the Scheduled-Castes and their posterity. It will be said in future that lacs of rupees have been spent over them still they could not be bettered.

The second danger lies in the fact that in age of freedom and awakening and during the British rule in India the Scheduled Castes after having remained a victim of this terrible slavery for thousands of years had stood on their own legs and were running a movement of their own with a view to obtain political representation and equal citizenship that they without having obtained their desired objects are again falling into the traps of diplomacy and transitory false hopes advanced by the High Caste Hindus who have been instrumental to their present-day degradation and that the Scheduled Castes are unnecessarily incurring their obligation what earthly reason is there that the High caste Hindus will not be responsible for their downfal in future as well.

The third danger which can be foreseen is that the poor Scheduled-Castes will have to bear the after effects of the present-day tour of Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Harijan movement. We have not forgotten our past few days history that soon after the tour of Mahatma Gandhi which was undertaken for bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity throughout the length and breadth of the country there were Hindu-Muslim riots all over India. Proceeding from the analogy what guarantee is there that this tour of Mahatma Gandhi will not be followed by the same kind of consequences and the result will be that the penniless depressed classes will bear the burnt of it . There are signs even to-day present in the country . Naughty high class Hindus are spending money and are trying to create riots in several important towns.

There are several other reasons besides the above which, when closely considered, oblige us to arrive at a decision that the present-day movement of Mahatma Gandhi, which is unnecessary, dangerous and will cause loss to the Scheduled Castes, should be strongly boycotted by the Scheduled Castes brethren, expressing no faith in Mahatma Gandhi and Congress.

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C/o Blind Relief Mission
Kankaria, Wardha.

1264/Com/47

9/7/47.

449

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X NK CALCUTTA 7 22 PRESIDENT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY NEW DELHI =

EARNESTLY REQUEST FRMULATING NECESSARY ACT PROHIBITING COW SALUGHTE

AND EXPORTING CATTLE HIDES AND SKINS = SEWBHAGWAN SONS =

S. U. Q.

1268/Com/47
9/7/47.

No. 993

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FOOD & Office Stamp
AGRICULTURE
5 JUL 1917
No. 1615/47 HM

Hon'ble Lok Nayendra Prasad President
Constituent Assembly New Delhi

I wish to draw your attention to the problem of Cow protection in India. A question of Life & Death to this Country when the Constitution of free India is being framed by the Constituent assembly and that in view of the national and economical value of the Cow & the Religious susceptibility of the billions of

SECTT/A—500—20-6-47—1,62,000 Bks.

E. I. S.

115C

No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	Office Stamp
From ____	To ____	
By ____	By ____	

of II

the Millions of Her people for the sacred and useful animal it is extremely necessary that provision should be made in the Constitution for protection of the Chief wealth of the Land the Cow /

Shambhudayal
Kajji Honorary
Manager Ramlela
Ramla.

S. F. C.

1266/Com/47
9/7/47.

15
No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	Office Stamp.
From ____	To ____	
By ____	By ____	

NEW DELHI 9.7.47 D.T.O.

O NC AJMER 7-17 PRESIDENT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY NEW DELHI :-

REQUEST COW SLAUGHTER STOPPAGE ACT BE ENACTED = PRESIDENT PUSHKAR GAUSHALA

AJMER

MGIPAh—300—26-5-47—1,62,500 Bks.

1265 | Com | 47
9/7/47

AFD

159

AFD

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Receipt for Defe red Foreign Telegram.

Class Prefix | Amount. Rs. A. | No. | Date,

Office of Origin

The charges entered upon this form have been duly paid in respect of the telegra s indicated by number.

The sum, stated inclu es extra charges, if any, paid for Reply, Delivery, etc.

Should any reference become necessary, the production of this receipt will enable the telegram to be traced by the office of origin within seven days of the date of its dispatch; thereafter, *Complaints* respecting this telegram and applications for *Refund* involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circle, Calcutta, within six months. Applications for refund *which do not involve complaints against the Service* should be made to the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

AFD

Class Prefix | Rs. A. Amount. | No. | Date.

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPT. | AFD

Deferred Foreign Telegram.

Space for Postage Stamps.

(Space for additional postage stamps on reverse.)

Office of Origin

Route

Service

Code Instructions

Nothing to be written by the Sender above this line.

H. M. | Words.

Sent at

To | Charges.

By | Rs. | A.

(If National Cash Register Machine is in use the booking clerk should sign here.)

Special instructions by Sender about "Route", "Reply Paid", etc.

Urgent.

TO

—LC—

(Name) The President

(Address) Constituent Assembly

(Telegraph Office) New Delhi

* (Country)

NOTE—Name of Country will not be telegraphed unless this is necessary to prevent mistakes.

Please	stop	immediate	Cow
slaughter	through	Indian	Constituent
Assembly			

FROM { Krishan Chander

I HEREBY declare that the text of the above telegram is entirely in plain language (the language used being) and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it and that the message contained in the above telegram originated here, and is not intended to be refiled at destination. I request that the telegram may be forwarded on the faith of the foregoing declaration, and subject to the conditions overleaf.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED.

c/o M/s. Ghanshyam Das Dalmia Dadri (Jind State)

Signature and address of Sender.

[TTL-84/38.]

1262/Com/47

9/7/47.

115-H

AFD AFD

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Receipt for Defe red Foreign Telegram.

Class Amount. No. Date,
Prefix Rs. A.

Office of Origin

The charges entered upon this form have been duly paid in respect of the telegra m indicated by number.

The sum, stated inclu es extra charges, if any, paid for Reply, Delivery, etc.

Should any reference become necessary, the production of this receipt will enable the telegram to be traced by the office of origin within seven days of the date of its dispatch; thereafter, *Complaints* respecting this telegram and applications for *Refund* involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circle, Calcutta, within six months. Applications for refund *which do not involve complaints against the Service* should be made to the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

AFD

Class Rs. A.
Prefix Amount. No. Date.

Office of Origin
Route
Service
Instructions
Nothing to be written by the Sender above this line.

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPT. AFD

Deferred Foreign Telegram.

H. M. Words.
Sent at
To Charges.
By Rs. A.

Space for Postage Stamps.
(*Space for additional postage stamps on reverse.*)

(If National Cash Register Machine is in use, the booking clerk should sign here.)

Special instructions by Sender about "Route", "Reply Paid", etc.

Express.

TO
—LC—
(*Name*) Hon'ble Rajendraprasadji
(*Address*)
(*Telegraph Office*) New Delhi
* (*Country*)

* NOTE—Name of Country will not be telegraphed unless this is necessary to prevent mistakes.

Please	stop	immediate	Cow
Slaughter	and	declare	unlawful
in	Indian	Constitution	

FROM Godavari Devi Vidushi

I HEREBY declare that the text of the above telegram is entirely in plain language (the language used being) and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it and that the message contained in the above telegram originated here, and is not intended to be refiled at destination. I request that the telegram may be forwarded on the faith of the foregoing declaration, and subject to the conditions overleaf.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED.

[TTL-84/38.]

Bhagwat Bhagti Ashram Rewari

Signature and address of Sender.

1261/com 147.
9/7/47.

1152

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Receipt for Deferred Foreign Telegram.

Class Prefix | Amount. Rs. A. | No. | Date.

Office of Origin

The charges entered upon this form have been duly paid in respect of the telegram indicated by number.

The sum stated includes extra charges, if any, paid for Reply, Delivery, etc.

Should any reference become necessary, the production of this receipt will enable the telegram to be traced by the office of origin within seven days of the date of its dispatch; thereafter, *Complaints* respecting this telegram and applications for *Refund* involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circle, Calcutta, within six months. Applications for refund *which do not involve complaints against the Service* should be made to the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPT. **AFD**

Deferred Foreign Telegram.

Class Prefix | Rs. A. Amount. | No. | Date.

Office of Origin

Route

Service Instructions

Code

Nothing to be written by the Sender above this line.

Sent at H. M. | Words.

To

By | Charge. Rs. A.

Space for Postage Stamps

(Space for additional postage stamps on reverse.)

(If National Cash Register Machine is in use, the booking clerk should sign here.)

Special instructions by Sender about "Route", "Reply Paid," etc.

EXPRESS

TO

—LC—

(*Name*) Babu Rajendraprasadji

(*Address*) Constituent Assembly, New Delhi

(*Telegraph Office*)

*(*Country*)

*NOTE—Name of Country will not be telegraphed unless this is necessary to prevent mistakes

Earnestly	requesting	please	declare.
unlawful	in	Indian	Constitution
for	Cow	Slaughter	

FROM Secy. Cattle Welfare Society.

I HEREBY declare that the text of the above telegram is entirely in plain language (the language used being) and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it and that the message contained in the above telegram originated here, and is not intended to be reflied at destination. I request that the telegram may be forwarded on the faith of the foregoing declaration, and subject to the conditions overleaf.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED. [TTL-24/38.]

P.S. Karolbag, N. Delhi.

Signature and address of Sender.

1263/Com/47
9/7/47.

115

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Receipt for Deferred Foreign Telegram.

Class Prefix | Amount. Rs. A. | No. | Date.

Office of Origin

The charges entered upon this form have been duly paid in respect of the telegram indicated by number.

The sum stated includes extra charges, if any, paid for Reply, Delivery, etc.

Should any reference become necessary, the production of this receipt will enable the telegram to be traced by the office of origin within seven days of the date of its dispatch, thereafter, *Complaints* respecting this telegram and applications for *Refund* involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circle, Calcutta, within six months. Applications for refund *which do not involve complaints against the Service* should be made to the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Class Prefix | Rs. A. Amount. | No. | Date.

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPT. **AFD**

Deferred Foreign Telegram.

Space for Postage Stamps

(*Space for additional postage stamps on reverse.*)

Office of Origin

Route

Service Instructions

Nothing to be written by the Sender above this line.

H. M. | Words.

Sent at

To | Charge.

By | Rs. A.

(If National Cash Register Machine is in use, the booking clerk should sign here.)

Special instructions by Sender about "Route", "Reply Paid," etc.

Urgent

TO

—LO—

(*Name*) The President

(*Address*) Constituent Assembly

(*Telegraph Office*) New Delhi

*(*Country*)

*NOTE—Name of Country will not be telegraphed unless this is necessary to prevent mistakes.

Requesting	have	clause	for
immediate	stop	of	Con
slaughter	in	Indian	Constituent
Assembly			

FROM Omprakash

I HEREBY declare that the text of the above telegram is entirely in plain language (the language used being) and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it and that the message contained in the above telegram originated here, and is not intended to be refiled at destination. I request that the telegram may be forwarded on the faith of the foregoing declaration, and subject to the conditions overleaf.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED. [TTL-24/38.]

c/o Prabhudayal's Department

Delhi Delhi (Joint State)

Signature and address of Sender.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

2/4/47.

Class | Amount Rs. A. | No. | Date

Office of Origin

COMMON RECEIPT FOR INLAND TELEGRAM

(See Instructions on reverse.)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Class | Amount Rs A. | No. | Date

Office of Origin

Service Code _____ instructions _____

Inland Telegram

Sent at _____ M. M.

To _____

By _____

Words.

Charge. Rs. A.

Space for Postage Stamps (Space for additional postage stamps on reverse.)

(If National Cash Register Machine is in use, the booking clerk should sign here.)

(Nothing is to be written by the sender above this line.)

If this telegram is to be classed EXPRESS, write the Class here. Express

If this telegram is on State business, the word STATE should be written in this space.

Special Instructions (See Clause 3(d), Post and Telegraph Guide.)

TO { Name Hon'ble President Constituent Assembly
Address
Telegraph Office Newdelhi

Please	have	clause	for
Cow	Protection	in	Constitution

5-7
134-Constn

NOTE:—The name of the sender, if required to be telegraphed, should be written at the end of the text but separated from it. The sender should sign and give his address in the space provided on the reverse of this form.

FROM { Subhadra Devi
Prabhakar

(To be telegraphed.)

production of this receipt will enable the telegram to be traced by the office of origin within seven days of the date patch—thereafter *complaints* respecting this telegram and applications for *Refund* involving complaints against the Service should be made to the ster-General of the Circle concerned. within two months from the date of the telegram. Applications for refund which do not involve complaints against Service should be made to the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR STAMPS.

The *ACCURACY* of telegrams is not guaranteed; the Sender and Receiver must accept *ALL RISKS* arising from non delivery, errors or delays. The receipt granted for the telegram should be enclosed with any reference regarding complaints or refund In addresses consisting of a name prefixed to a Registered or Abbreviated address, or when a telegram is addressed to one person at the house of another whose name is also given, the words "Care of" or the symbol "C/o" should be inserted after the name of the Addressee. There is always risk of a telegram not being delivered if a full and definite address is not given, in the first instance.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED

Signature and Address of Sender Subhadra Devi Prabhakar
B.B. Ashram, Rewari

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

9/7/49.

Amount Rs. A. | No. | Date

RECEIPT
FOR INLAND TELEGRAM 1152

Office of Origin

(See Instructions on reverse.)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Class | Amount Rs. A. | No. | Date

Inland Telegram | A

Office of Origin

Service Code ____ instructions ____

Sent at ____ H. M.

To ____

By ____

Words.	
Charge.	
Rs.	A.

Space for Postage Stamps
(Space for additional postage stamps on reverse.)

Date ... 5.7.
Dy. No. ... 135 - Cords
File No. ...

(If National Cash Register Machine is in use, the booking clerk should sign here.)

(Nothing is to be written by the sender above this line.)

If this telegram is to be classed EXPRESS, write the Class here. | Xpress

If this telegram is on State business, the word STATE should be written in this space.

Special Instructions (See Clause 376, Post and Telegraph Guide.)

TO { Name / Address / Telegraph Office } President Constituent Assembly Newdelhi

Requesting immediate Assembly for stop through and Protection Cow Indian name Slaughter Constitutional clause

Note :—The name of the sender, if required to be telegraphed, should be written at the end of the text but separated from it. The sender should sign and give his address in the space provided on the reverse of this form.

FROM { Ramprasad Vishwanath (To be telegraphed.)

Should any reference become necessary the production of this receipt will enable the telegram to be traced by the office of origin within seven days of the date of dispatch—thereafter *Complaints* respecting this telegram and applications for *Refund* involving complaints against the Service should be made to the Postmaster-General of the Circle concerned, within two months from the date of the telegram. Applications for refund which do not involve complaints against the Service should be made to the Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR STAMPS.

The *ACCURACY* of telegrams is not guaranteed; the Sender and Receiver must accept *ALL RISKS* arising from non delivery, errors or delays. The receipt granted for the telegram should be enclosed with any reference regarding complaints or refund In addresses consisting of a name prefixed to a Registered or Abbreviated address, or when a telegram is addressed to one person at the house of another whose name is also given, the words "Care of" or the symbol "C/o" should be inserted after the name of the Addressee. There is always risk of a telegram not being delivered if a full and definite address is not given, in the first instance.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED

Signature and Address of Sender Ramprasad Vishaswa
5, Santragachi, Kanchrapara.

S. No. 48 16.

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

File No.

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. CA/34/Com/47. Dated 15th-7-47.

To

1. Mr. Dharma Lal Singh,
Hony. Secretary, The Bihar Goshala Pinjrapole Federation, Sadaquat Ashram, P.O. Dighaghat, Patna.

2. Meghji Sojpal, Esq.,
President, Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay.

3. Bhagat Morepankhawala,
C/o Blind Relief Mission, Karol Bagh, Delhi.

4. Messers Sewbhagwan & Sons, Calcutta.

5. Mr. Shambhu Dayal, Kaghzi, Hony. Manager, Goushala, Rewari. (Punjab).

6. The President,
Pushkar Gaushala, Ajmer.

7. Krishan Chandar, Esq.,
C/o M/s Ganeshan Prabudyal, Dalmia Dadri, Jind State.

8. Sh. Godavari Devi Vidushi, Esq.,
Bhagwat Bhagti Ashram
Rewari. (Punjab).

9. The Secretary,
Cattle Welfare Society, P.O. Karolbagh, Delhi.

10. Mr. Om Prakash,
C/o Prabhu Dayal Aggarwal, Dalmia Dadri, Jind State.

11. Subhadra Devi Prabhakar,
B.B. Ashram, Rewari. (Punjab)

12. Mr. Ram Prasad, Visharad,
5, Sant Nagar, Karolbagh, Delhi.

Subject:- Prohibition of Cow Slaughter.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter**/telegram/dated .... on the above subject and to forward a copy of the Hon'ble the Premier's speech in the Constituent Assembly on the above subject.

I have etc.,

D.S.

**
1. Letter dt. 2.7.47.
2. Telegram dt. 4.7.47.
3. Copy do- dt. nil.
4. -do- dt. 7.7.47.
5. -do- dt. 4.7.47.
6. -do- dt. 7.7.47.
~~7. to 12 Telegrams dt. nil.~~
7 to 12 - Post-Copies of telegrams dated nil

Issue No 49

Pkg 15/7

S.5 (Large)
MFP—378 S&P—0767—(M-869)—11-9-45—150,000 Pads.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND DOMICILED EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA

PRESIDENT—CAPT. D. H. J. NICHOLAS, M.B.E., I.M.D. (RETD.)

I. S. FERNANDEZ, B.A.,
General Secretary & Treasurer.

WHITE MEMORIAL HALL,
EGMORE, MADRAS.

8th July 1947

To

The President,
The Constituent Assembly of Indian Union,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith the resolutions passed by my Council unanimously at its meeting held on 7th July 1947, for your kind consideration and favour of necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

President.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Date 11/7
Dy. No. hs Conn
File No
INDIA

CA/34/Com/47

ANGLO-INDIAN AND DOMICILED EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA

118

PRESIDENT—CAPT. D. H. J. NICHOLAS, M.B.E., I.M.D. (RETD.)

I. S. FERNANDEZ, B.A.,
General Secretary & Treasurer.

WHITE MEMORIAL HALL.
EGMORE, MADRAS.

.....194

Resolutions of the Council passed at its meeting held on 7th July 1947.

Partition of India. The future of our Community and the Policy of our Association in connection with the impending division of India. The Council of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Southern India, having duly considered what should be the policy of the Community in connection with the division of India into the Dominions of Hindustan and Pakistan resolved:-

(1) That the Community should loyally cooperate with the lawfully constituted Government of the areas in which its members reside.

(2) This Council respectfully urges on the Governments of the Dominions of the Indian Union and Pakistan that in any measures to be undertaken for the protection of the fundamental rights of the minority Communities, due regard be had to the need for adopting the principle of election for that of nomination to the seats reserved for the Anglo-Indian Community in the Central Legislatures as nomination is both unfair and undemocratic, especially in the case of a Community which is cent per cent literate.

/ True Copy/

Nicholas

President.

S. No. 50

119

No. CA/34/Com/47.

9th July 1947.

To

Mirza Qasim Hussain Khan, B.A.,LL.B.,
General Secretary,
All India Shia Youth League,
Hashim Building, Victoria Street,
L U C K N O W (U.P).

SUBJECT: Copies of certain Resolutions passed in the meeting of the All India Shia Youth League.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th June 1947 together with copies of resolutions passed by the All India Shia Youth League and to say that the several matters mentioned in your resolutions will be duly considered by the Minority Committee of the Main Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly when it meets some time after the July session of the Constituent Assembly is over.

With regard to your request for representation on the Minority Committee, I am directed to point out that the Hon'ble the President of the Constituent

Assembly has already met your wishes by nominating Syed Ali Zaheer as a member of the Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, Minorities etc., and of the Minorities Sub-Committee.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Pl. issue
9/7

Issue No 325
9/7

J. No. 51

120

7 SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL (REFORMS)

Serial No. 1

For information. Draft acknowledgement is put up. After issue the office of the constituent Assembly may see.

Sd/-
5.7.47

Serial No. 2 (Issue)

Office of the Constituent Assembly.
S.G.G. (Reforms) U.O. No. D 1883/47-R, dt. 8-7-47

OFFICE OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Seen - Returned with thanks.

K.V. Padmanbhan.
UNDER SECRETARY.

S.G.G. (R)., New Delhi.
C.A. U.O. No. 37/Com/47 dt. 18-7-47.

Mirza Kazim Husain Khan,
B.A. LL.B., Vakil,
General Secretary.

M. Shaheryar, President.
Dr. A.K. Husain, Vice-President.
Mehdi Husain, Joint Secretary.
----oOo----

Hashim Building,
Victoria Street,
Lucknow, the 27th June '47.

121

Dear Lord Mountbatten,

We are herewith sending the copies of the resolutions for your Excellency's consideration and immediate action in that connection. We had addressed personally a letter to your Excellency but did not receive any reply as yet. We hope that your Excellency will be courteous enough to give a prompt and effective response to our request and oblige, because it effects the destiny of three crore Shias of India.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- M. Kazim Husain Khan.
General Secretary,
All India Shia Youth League,
Hashim Building, Victoria St.,
Lucknow.

To

H.E. Viscount Lord Mountbatten,
Viceroy and Governor General of India,
Viceroy House,
New Delhi.

(1) .... This meeting of the All India Shia Youth League has decided to co-operate with the Congress Government at the Centre (Hindustan Dominion) and with the Provincial Government Congress Ministries in the Non-Pakistan Provinces provided the Hindustan Dominion makes adequate safe-guards for the Shia Religion, and Shia representation in the local bodies and Legislatures. There should be at least one Shia Minister in the Hindustan Dominion; and the Congress Provincial Governments should include Shia in the provincial cabinets. Further more there should be separate personal law (Shia Shariat) for the Shia Community, and Hanifi Law should not be applied to the Shias. There should be representative of the Shia Community in the minority committee of the Constituent Assembly as well as the National Flag ad hoc Committee.

(2) .... This meeting of the All India Shia Youth League requests the president of the Constituent Assembly that proper provisions should be made for the protection of the Shia religions rights and Waqfs in Hindustan Dominion and approach with the request that the Husainabad Endowment Act of 1878 should be abolished and your body being the Sovereign body is entitled to draft another bill to declare the Husainabad Trust a Public Trust, and a Committee of the Shias should be appointed to run the administration of the Trust; and All India Hindustan Shia Waqf Board should be formed in your Dominion to look after the Shia Waqfs which are situated in the Hindustan Dominion.

-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-

Copy of a letter No. F. 41/10/47-R dated 7th July '47 from Asstt. Secretary P.S. Subtamanian, S.G.G. (Reforms), New Delhi. to

The General Secretary, All India Shia Youth League , Hashim Bldgs., Victoria Street, Lucknow.

Subject:- SAFEGUARDS FOR SHIAS.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th June '47, addressed to His Escellency the Viceroy forwarding a copy of the resolutions adopted by your Association on the above subject.

-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-

2534/com/47
20.7.47
S. No 52

124

To

The President, ~~Constituent Assembly~~,
Minority Advisory Committee,
Constituent Assembly,
New-Delhi.

Dated Dhubri the 14th. July, 1947.

This Memorandum on behalf of the Domiciled Peoples' Association (known as the Assam Citizens Association) with its Central office at Dhubri, Assam.

Most respectfully sheweth, in continuation of the Memorial of 8th.February'47 submitted:

1. That the Domiciled Peoples' Association of Assam represent the Minority Community of the Bengalees, - Beharis and Marwaris, who had settled in the Assam Valley Districts from generations past. That the following figures extracted from 1931 Census (1941 Census with details is not available) will show the position of the Minority Community :-

		Number.
Population of Assam Valley Districts	=	4,855,711
Language - Assamese	=	1,978,823
" - Bengali	=	1,106,581
" - Hindi	=	361,481
" - Oriya	=	161,568

2. That with the Minority Sub-Committee appointed by your Constituent Assembly, this Domiciled Peoples' Association feels naturally and legally obliged to submit the following legitimate and legal claims for incorporation in the Constitution :-

(a) The abolition of the system of demanding domicile certificate as per the Bordolai Resolution 1939.

(b) Right to receive Education through the mother tongue of the Minority Community and right to admission into educational and other institutions in the Province and in other Provinces under the Indian Union.

(c) Right to services and other stipendiaries and Scholarships, etc.

(d) Opportunity for trade and commerce to the ...

125

the Minority Community.

(e) Representation of the Minority Community in the Legislature and Local Bodies.

3. That this Association, while claiming above and other minority rights as illustratively set forth, submits in principle to the duties of the Citizen of the Province, enunciated in the Bordolai Resolution, namely " That a Domicile should be proved by evidence that implies that the applicant has made the Province his home. The length of residence, possession of house or other property and other relevant matters should be taken into consideration in deciding the domicile. Birth in the Province or ten years continuous residence (with intention to reside in the Province till death) should be regarded as sufficient proof of domicile ".

4. That since the Memorial submitted to the President, Constituent Assembly, on behalf of the Domiciled Peoples' Association dated 8th. February, 1947, praying for nomination of a representative of this Community in Assam could not be given effect to by your gracious self in your own wisdom, it is respectfully prayed that in this subject of the Minority rights, exemplified in Paragraph 2 (a), (b), (c), (d), & (e), would be personally examined into, upheld and incorporated in the Free Indian Constitution to which this Community will belong and of which it feels justly proud.

And for this generous act, this Minority Community shall ever be grateful.

Jatindra Nath Chatterjee

Secretary,
Assam Domiciled Peoples' Association (Assam Citizens' Association) Dhubri.

Dated Dhubri the 14th July, 1947.

Copy ~~forwarded~~ to
~~for favour of kindly moving in the matter~~.

~~Secretary~~,

S. No. 53

NO. CA/34/Com./47.

126

19th July, 1947.

To

Shri. Trilok Nath Bansal,
Kidar Nath Building ,
AMBALA CANTT:

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th July,1947, addressed to the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, New Delhi, and copy forwarded to the Hon'ble the President of the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi, and have to inform you that the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India will meet shortly to consider among other things some of the several matters referred to in your letter under reply.

Yours Truly,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Issue below. 19.7

Issue No 612 19/7

S-No-54

NO. CA/34/Com./47.

127

19th July, 1947.

To

Syt. Mangat Rai Jain "Sadhu",
Mukhtar and Publisher of "Sanatan Jain",
BULAND-SHAHR. (U.P.).

SUBJECT: Nomination of a Representative of the Jain Community on the Minorities Committee.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd July 1947, on the above subject addressed to the Hon'ble the President of the Interim Government, New Delhi, forwarding a copy of the Hindi Paper "Veer" dated the 14th June, 1947, a copy of the English Pamphlet giving a short life sketch of Lord Mahavira and a copy of the Hindi Book "Sanatan Jain Bhajnavli" and to inform you that the Hon'ble the President of the Constituent Assembly of India has taken the necessary steps to ensure representation of all interests on the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India.

Issue Rai attached 19.7.47

Issue No 613
Rec
19/7

Yours Truly,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

S. No 5(1)/188/Conn/47
27-6-47

128

No. 2243/III-33(3)/1947

All Communications to this Office should give the No., Date and Subject of any previous correspondence, and should note the department quoted

From

C.W.Longman, Esquire, M.B.E.,

Deputy Secretary to Government
United Provinces,

To

The Secretary to the Constitutional Adviser,
Government of India,
Council House,
NEW DELHI.

Dated LUCKNOW, June 25, 1947.

Sir,

General Administration Department

I am directed to forward for consideration of the Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India a copy of the enclosed representation received from the Secretary, Kumaun Bhotiya Peoples' Federation, Almora, U.P. As stated in the representation the Federation has already submitted a copy of the memorandum referred to therein to the Tribal Area Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

Attached.

I am to add that the Provincial Government do not see how the Bhotiya People can be treated as a ~~district~~ distinct separate entity. Neither their number nor other considerations will entitle them to a seat in any Assembly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
Date 27.6.
Dy. No. 103-Conn
File No.

(C.W.Longman)
Deputy Secretary.

PSWP -694 Genl -1945. Sectt. 29 55,000

129

The Chief Secretary,
The Governor of U.P.,
Lucknow.

Subject:- Bhotiya Federation to be allowed to appear before the Tribal-Sub-Committee on its visit to U.P.

Sir,

I am herewith enclosing a copy of the Memorandum which the Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples' Federation has submitted before the Tribal Area Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly for the necessary safeguards they need with all the Tribals in the future constitution of Free India.

The Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples' Federation would very much like to appear before the Tribal Area Sub Committee when it tours U.P. in the immediate future. In view of these facts, the humble Bhotiya peoples of Kumaon shall ever feel grateful if they are kindly allowed to appear before this Sub-Committee for reasons stated in the Memorandum.

In the end, I am confident that our case will receive your honour's due consideration which it deserves.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Delhi,
26th April 1947.

Sd/- KALYAN SINGH PANGETEY
Secretary,
Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples' Federation,
ALMORA, U.P.

Encl.1 - (Memorandum)

130

The Memorandum

OF

The Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples Federation.

Published by:-

Kalyan Singh Pangtey,

Secretary,

Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples Federation,

"JOHAR BHAWAN"

ALMORA, (U. P.)

Printed at Chandra Printing Press, Delhi.

131

The Memorandum

of

The Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples' Federation.

Inhabiting the highest human habitations of the world in the bleak and rugged Kumaon Himalayan region with seasonal no-madism as a method of regional adaptation and having the seasonal Tibetan trade and animals like goats, sheep and mules as the main source of livelihood; the Bhotiya peoples of Kumaon are a distinct racial and social group with the peculiar problems of life and and living of their own. At a time when the future constituton of free India is being hammered out by the Constituent Assembly, the Kumaon Bhotiya Peaples' Federation takes this opportunity of putting their case before the framers of the the constitution for their due safeguards along with all the similar innumerable communities, tribes and social groups of India

1. The Bhotiya peoples of Kumaon are a distinct borderland racial and social group with the definite social system, customs, methods of trade and agricuture, language and religious practices of their own. The institution of Rang Bhang (Communal Dance Halls), Dhurang (Peculiar death ceremonies) and the importance of rice beer in all religious and social cremonies are some of the distinctive features. They are a mixed type of a Mangoloid race for reasons of their first having migrated from Tibet in the dim past. Chales A. Sherring in his book, "Western Tibet and British Borderland," Writes, "..... that the Bhotiyas left Tibet before writing was introduced into that country about 650 A. D. and the physical difficulties surrounding their homes in the giant-mountains of the Himalayas were so great that they have been l-ft, ever since untouched by the influences at work on both sides of them Viz, in Tibet and India ..... Hinduism till quite recently was unknown in that region". To day the Bhotyas show some degree of assimilation to the Hindu Community.

2. In the past census reports, we have been wrongly excluded from our own distictive group classification and have been bracketed with the genenal

Hindu groups with the result that we could not be adequately represented in services, local bodies, Provincial and central legislatures. The Rajis of Askôte Boras and Badis in district Almora *with numerous such groups in U. P.* have met a similar fate by being included in schedule castes or general Hindu groups. When the question of representation of about 20 lakhs of Tribals of U.P. comes up the case of the Bhotiya peoples of Kumaon should not go unconsidered.

3 The area of the Bhotiya region is almost half the area of Kumaon Division which is 13,757sq. miles; while the population being *roughly* 1/20 of the total population of Kumaon which is 1,581,262 according to the census report of 1941. The region being mountainous, rugged and bleak the population is scattered along the river canyons on an average density of 5-10 per sq. mile.

4 So far the Bhotiyas have been neglected in every respect.. That they are a bit concious of their rights is absolutely due to their own initiative and enterprize. The continuation of cattle revenue (almost a poll-tax for the Bhotiyas) till recently; and the neglect of their economic, social and cultural interests resulting into their general backwardnees goes to show this state of of affairs.

5. Under these circumstances we feel that there should be reservation of seats for all the Tribal peoples of U. P. on the basis of population with a joint Electorate system. There can be a minister with a tribal portfolio to look to the special interests of those people.

6. Funds should be earmaked for the economic, cultural and social development of the Bhotiya peoples and also for the development of the region they inhabit.

7. So far as administration is concerned, it will hardly matter whether all such areas are administered by the Union or provincial Govt., or by the head of the province, so long the proper economic and cultural development of the peoples concerned is guaranteed and insured.

8 Whenever there is a conflict between the statutory and the customary laws the ultimate social good *of the group concerned* should be the aim of the administrators of law and justice.

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9 The Fundamental Rights of citizenship should be extended to all tribes and social groups irrespective of any distinctions what so ever.

With the above safeguards, the Bhotiya peoples of Kumaon want a place of honour in the national life of India along with all the innumerable Tribes and communities of this vast sub-continent.

Sd. SHER SINGH Rawat,
President,
Kausani
Distt. Almora,
(U.P.)

Sd. KALYAN SINGH Pangtey,
M. A., B. Com., LL. B.
Secretary
Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples
Federation.
"Johar-Bhawan"
ALMORA. (U.P.)

Delhi, 24th April 1947

87 S.No 86 134/89

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

File No.

Serial No.

Letter

Draft ~~XXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXX~~

No. CA/38/Com/47 *Dated* 4.7.47.

1. Date of despatch.

List of enclosures.

To

Deputy Secretary to
Government,
General Administration
Department, U.P.,
Lucknow.

Subject: Memorandum of the Kumaon Bhotiya Peoples Federation.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 2243/III-33(3)/1947, dated 25.6.47, together with its enclosures.

I have, etc.

U.S.

Please 4/7

Issue No 180

Dec 4/7

Secret No. 57 2539/Com/47
TS 21-7-47.

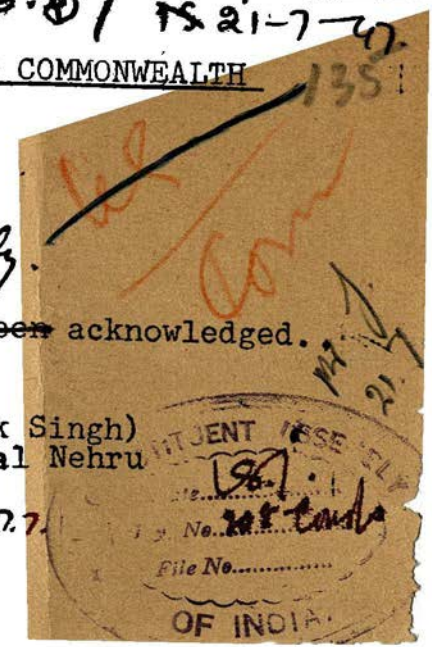
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS & COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

1351

Forwarded to
Leg. Constt. Assembly.
The communication has been/~~not been~~ acknowledged.

(Tarlok Singh)
Private Secy. to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

E.A.& C.R.D.U.O.No. 2 1078 1-RS dated 17.7.



(1373-Cons 20/7/47

135

Hon'ble Pt.. Jawahar Lal Nehru,

DELHI.

My Lord,

For the defence of new Hindustan from the danger of future invasion we propose the following scheme to be adopted in the new Constitutional Reform at an early date.

The War Like races of aboriginns of India are found among tribes and Scheduled Castes who fought many hundred years with Aryans.

The old warriors were Soorya and Chandra Vanshi Kshatriyas beside them to subdue Buddhists and to overcome upon Huns, Scythians and Mohammadans during Medieval Period. Aboriginns and other War Like races were honoured as Agnivanshi Kshatriyas who did their duty of defence but at last failed to stop advent of the foreign warriors. Now time has come again of the same danger by leaving Britishers. Fate of Hindustan is under peril due to partition if not strongly defended. Therefore the following items are most essential for the defence of new Hindustan "Power of Finanee".

D.1378-A.S 16.7.47

We got powerful strong races of Sikhs, Rajputs and Kshatriyas but they would prove inadequate for future defence of new Hindustan without any additional help of man by selecting powerful warlike races from the rest of Hindus.

These warriors may be easily selected from the aboriginns races of tribes and Scheduled Castes who are physically strong, active, warlike, fierce, savage and obedient to the Hindu Faith being

Hindu

Hindu only their (non-aryan) Hindu Civilization be honoured and no untouchability be allowed among Hindus.

These tribes male members are numbering 12813198 and Scheduled Castes male members are 29304191 among Scheduled Castes half population is Warlike and savage numbering 14652095who can become good soldiers and half as labourers. The total of tribes and Scheduled Castes male members comes 27465293by calculating 2/3 man as dissoldiers due to old age and under age below 18 year the fair population of good strong soldiers may be recruited numbering 9155098 from these two tribes and Scheduled Castes communities.

Warriors of the aboriginns be named as Rajvanshi and the rest be called as Adivans-hi.

This to be circulated to all Provincial Officials for immediate action.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

(Laxman Prasad Jaiswar),

RECRUITING CHAIRMAN. Laxman Pd

SCHEDULED VASTES FEDERATION, UNITED PROVIN

House No. 13/282,

PARMAT,

CAWNPORE.

14th July, 1947.

2524/C-147
15.1.47.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

136

~~Simla~~ New Delhi, the 15.7. 1947.

Forwarded with the compliments of the

Private
/ *Secretary.* to H.M., E.A & C.R.

Secy, Const Assembly.

E.A. Ltr. Cy. No. D 10719 - PS/47, dt. 15.7.47

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Date 17.
Dy. No. 320 Con.
File No.
OF INDIA.

E. A. 6.

From.-

Moheswar Gohain, S. No. 58
Secry: All Assam Muttock Moran League.
Tinsukia P.O. Upper Assam.

137 ~~136~~ 134

To:

The Hon'ble Pt. Jawaharlal Nehruu.
Vice President-
Interim Govt-, New Delhi.

Hon'ble Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the Memorandum by the All Assam Muttock Moran League to the Hon'ble Members of the Advisory Committee, Constituents Assembly, for your kind perusal and recommendation for the statutory enactment.

Yours most faithfully.

Secry: All Assam.
Muttock Moran League
Tinsukia P.O.

Dated the 6th. July, 1947.
Tinsukia.

D.10719-45.
15.7.47.

138

A MEMORANDUM

ON THE MUTTOCK-MORAN TRIBE OF ASSAM.

To

The Members of the Advisory Committee,

Constituent Assembly of India

By

The Muttock League of Assam.

139

A MEMORANDUM

ON THE MUTTOCK-MORAN TRIBE OF ASSAM.

To

The Members of the Advisory Committee,
Constituent Assembly of India.
By
The Muttock League of Assam.

1. Muttock-Morans, - A Plains Tribe of Assam :

The Muttock-Moran tribe of Assam is a distinct community which is quite different from the rest of the non-tribal population of the province. But this tribe has ethnical relations with other tribal communities of Assam. Their manners, customs, ussages are almost similiar to those of other tribes of the land. Their ambitions, aptitudes and aspirations, the likemindedness and sufferings are always common to that of the Kacharies, Miris and other groups of the tribals.

2. Muttock-Morans, - a tribe with Historical Background

The Muttock-Morans, or the Muttocks (or Mataks) are a tribe of the Plains of Assam in the Upper Assam Districts who ruled over a large territory between the rivers of the Brahmaputra and the Dehing for almost a century from the middle of the 18th Century.

3. Muttock-Morans, -A Tribe (populace), a Torritory, and a Sect :

According to the brief history drawn by Captain Dalton, " the Muttock-Moamoreas (or Muttock-Morans) were a rude tribe and they became proselytes to Hinduism later as thought by two sectarians, Sankul and Madhit, who inculated Bishna-Bishno doctrines, and denied the supremacy of the Brahmins".

The same author describes that there were two "Mataks" or "Muttock territories",- the one "Upper Muttock a territory, which comprised between the rivers of the Brahmaputra and the Dehing which by their junction, formed its Nothern, Western and Southern boundaries, and a line connecting the two, separating the Muttock from the Singphoo country which bounded on the East, - with an area of 21,000 acres, and the other, - Lower Muttock, a territory that lied between the Bura Dihing and the Brahmaputra, aud contained an area of 432,124 acres, exclusive of the Churs of the Brahmaputra, not surveyed".

Thus the Muttock - Moamoreas or the Muttock - Morans are a torritory, a tribe (population) and a sect, who composed a "state", - a sovereign state, which was ruled by the Rajkumer Sarbanand. This Sarbanand who later assumed the title of "Bura Senapoti" (the Commander-in-Chief) opened mints dated 1794 and 1795, and his descendants are still enjoying pensions from the Government.

4 Muttock-Morans, A Tribe of 3 Lakhs population :

The Muttock-Moran Tribe, thus having had a population, a territory, a government and sovereignty, formed a " tribal state" with 60 to 70,000 souls between the years from 1795 to 1830 under Bura Senapoti, and now with a population over 3 lakhs all over the province they want to stand side by side with other brethren tribals and get adequate facilities to grow in a way most suited to their genuis.

But it has been a matter of regret that this mighty Tribal of Upper Assam has been deliberately wrongly recorded as not "Tribals", and included in the "General Hindus." In view of their backwardness in wealth and education, this device, no doubt, unwise, and the Tribe, therefore, should be regarded as a part and parcel of the bulk of the Tribals

5. Muttock-Morans, A Backward Tribe

It is hardly necessary in this Memorandum to describe the condition of the Muttock-Moran Tribe. Their percentage of litaracy is almost nil. Their position in the economic world is negligible. They are so poor that they cannot give education to their children in the school. Thay have no Primary School in their localities. No good communications among their villages. Therefore, unless the Government come forward with goodwill to give safeguards to this Tribe along with other Tribals, it would not be possible for individuals to give them needed fillip for growing

6. Muttock-Morans, Their "Status Qua":

So nobody had given any notice of this Tribe for long long years, and they themselves were so innocent that they did not know how and what to demand before any appropriate authority, and thus they were given no consideration for their political advancement by the last Statutory Commission. Accordingly, the Tribe was not given any seat in the legislatures by the Government of India Act. 1935. Since then, having been deprived of the rights to be in the "Tribal Entity" this poor Tribe had to remain unrepresented in the Assam Legislature, Public Services etc. They fought, no doubt, in the election campaigns in the General Constituences but failed always, incompetent to resist the money and intelligence of the advanced elements.

7. We have therefore, submitted a memorial along with other Tribal Leaders recently to treat the Muttock-Moran Tribe as the Plains Tribals and give representations in the legislatures etc, in the future constitutions of the country, with them.

Under the circumstances, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the Muttock-Moran Tribe, beg to request the Hon'ble Members of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly to recognize the Muttock-Moran people as a tribe and include in the "Tribals" and give representations in the lagislatures, executives, public services etc.

We hope, the wise members of the Committee would kindly consider our case and recommend it for statutory enactment.

We subscribe,

Nandiram Duhatia,
President, Assam Muttock- Moran League.

Maheswar Gohain
General Secretary, Assam Muttock-Moran League.

Dated, DIBRUGARH,
Assam, the 30th. June, 1947.

Lankeswar Gohain
Ex-President, Muttock-Moran League, Member, Tribal League Delegation to Shillong.

Jonabar Gohain
Member, Working Committee, Muttock-Moran League, Member, Tribal League Delegation to New Delhi.

Gunanakanta Moran
Ex. President, Muttock Moran League.

Eastern Printing Works, Dibrugarh.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI.

2546/Const/47
22-7-47
S. No. 59

146

TELE { GRAM: "LALBHAI"
PHONE 2338 & 2223

PANKORE'S NAKA,
AHMEDABAD.
17th July 1947.

The Secretary,
Indian Constituent Assembly,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I confirm having sent the following telegram to you today:

" REQUEST INFORM TELEGRAPHICALLY HOW LONG SITTINGS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND MINORITIES SUBCOMMITTEES LIKELY TO CONTINUE AS I HAVE IMPORTANT COMMITMENTS TWENTYFIRST JULY AND CAN JOIN SITTINGS ONLY AFTER TWENTYFIFTH - KASTURBHAI LALBHAI".

I received a telegram today from the President to the Constituent Assembly that he had nominated me as a member on the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, and also on the Minority Sub Committee, and that I should join the meeting of the Sub Committee on 21st July. I have accepted my nomination and written directly to the President in the matter.

However, I have very important prior engagements on the 21st July, and therefore, I was wondering whether the meeting of the Sub Committee would last sufficiently long for me to participate in it after the 25th of July by which time I would be free from these other engagements. Hence my above quoted telegram to you.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,

Kasturbhai Lalbhai

No. CA/34/Com./47.

S No. 60

1481

22nd July, 1947.

To

Captain D.H.J.Nicholas.,M.B.E.,I.M.D(Retd).,
President Anglo Indian and Domiciled
European Association, White Memorial Hall,
Egmore, MADRAS.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th July, 1947, with which you have forwarded copies of resolutions of the Council of your Association passed on the 7th July 1947, and to inform you that the matter is already under the consideration of the Minorities' Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India.

Yours Truly.

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA).
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Please issue (OP) 24/7 R2 Acc

Issue No 708 Obs 24/7

pin 24.7

H. J. KHANDEKAR, M. L. A.
Member, Constituent Assembly.
President, All India
Depressed Classes League

camp-3, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

DHANTOLI NAGPUR.

2532/com/47
19/7/47 S. No. 61

162

Date 17th July 1947

To
The Secretary,
Constituent Assembly of India,
Council House,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your No.CA/37/COM/47, dated the 16th July 1947, I have to state that you had previously intimated me that a meeting of the Minorities Sub Committee would be held some time after the session of the Constituent Assembly which is being held now. In view of your above communication, I have not brought any papers i.e. reports etc. forwarded by you regarding the minorities Sub Committee. In the absence of these papers, it would be difficult for me to take any part in the discussions in the meeting of the Minorities Sub Committee.

2. I would therefore request you kindly either to send copies of all papers circulated by you previously to Member of the Minorities Sub Committee at ~~my~~ above address or postpone the meeting ~~to~~ of the Minorities Sub Committee to a further date.

Yours sincerely,

19.7.
169-Com

H.J. Khandekar
member
Minorities Sub Committee

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

File No.

S. No. 62 Serial No.

Letter
Draft Memorandum
Telegram

1. Date of despatch.
2. List of enclosures.

No. CR/34/Conf(4)-III Dated 20/22 July 1947

To Sri Jatindra Nath Chatterjee
Secretary, Assam Domiciled
Peoples' Association (Assam
Citizens' Association) Dhubri

Protection of Minorities.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge ~~with thanks~~, the receipt of your memorandum dated the 14th July 1947 on the above subject.

Yours sincerely,

D. S. II

S. No. 63

No. CA/37/Com/47

404

19th July 1947.

From

K.V. Padmanabhan, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Under Secretary,

To

H.J. Khandekar, Esq., M.L.A.,
Camp 3, Queen Victoria Road,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated the 17th July '47. The papers required by you are herewith enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

O/C

(K.V. Padmanabhan)
UNDER SECRETARY.

Issue No 1294
Honorary
19/7/47

Issue
19.7

24.7

2561/com/47
25/7/47.

L. No 69

No.

165

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	Office Stamp.
From ____	To ____	
By ____	By ____	

O N SIBSAGAR 21

Chairman Minority Sub-committee
Constituent Assembly N D

AHOME COMMUNITY MUST BE RECONISED AS MINIORITY COMMUNITY .....

JOGENDRANATH GOHAIN MEMBER ASSAMBLY LEGISLATIVE COUNCI

L

Mr J.
25.7

S. No. 65

146

From

D. S. Gurung Esq M.L.A
President All India Gorkha League,
Member Constituent Assembly

To

The Chairman,
Minority Sub Committee
Constituent Assembly of India
New Delhi

Sir,

I, on behalf of 30 lacs of Gorkhas in India beg to submit the following for favour of consideration by the Sub Committee.

Gorkhas is a very important minority community in India but they have not been officially recognised as such so far they are the generations of those who served the British Govt in India and elsewhere for more than 100 years. Their services will be required for free India too and they will serve India as loyally and faithfully as they did serve the British Govt. The All India Gorkha League approached the Congress High Command for recognition of Gorkhas as a minority community but it has not yet been considered

Gorkhas are educationally and economically very backward they need special protection and safeguards for certain years to come.

Gorkhas stand for joint electorate but with reservation of seats for them

I therefore request you to kindly recommend to the Constituent Assembly for recognition of Gorkhas as a minority community in India

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
D. S. Gurung

New Delhi
the 24th July, 1947

Encl. Memorandum

257

Cons 125/72-47 26.7.47

659

C.-3.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

No.

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

X MH JORHAT 19 DOCTOR H C MOKHERJEE CONSTITUTION HOUSE NEW DELHI.

PRAY ADMAT CLAIM MINORITY TREATMENT AHOMS RACIALLY TAJ TAI MAJOR XELEMENT INX SOUTH E AST ASIA POPULATIONSEHOMS RULED ASSAM SIX CENTURIES UNTIL BRITISH ADVENT NOW EVERY WAY BACKWARD IN BROAD DIVISION AHOMS MEY BE PLACED WITH ASSAM TRIBALS SURENDRNATH BURAGOHAIN EXMINISTER PRESIDENT MEHOM ASSOCIATION ..

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPAh.—2438—23-10-46—80,200 Blks.

B. T. B.

~~A~~ S. Mee 25/9/[illegible]

No 299

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.
From ____	To ____
By ____	By ____

Office Stamp. [illegible] DIBRUGARH

X X SIBSAGAR 20 DR H C MOOKHERJEE CONSTITUTIONAL HOUSE N D

PHOMS DEMAND RESERVATION EATS SEPARATE ELECTORATE NOTHING LESS WILL SATISFY

THIS PRE BRITISH ULING COMMUNITY BELONGING TO MONGOLIAN TAI BRANCH.....

THANURAMGOGOI PRESIDENT SIBSAGAR AHOM ASSOCIATION GIRINDRANTH GOGOI

CHAIRMAN SIBSAGAR LOCAL BRANCH.....

RSP AT 4/25

[illegible]

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
Date 25/7
Dy. No. 182-Com
File No.

2569/Com/47

26-7-47

149

To

The Secretary,
The Minorities Rights Committee
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Pakistan is a reality now I, therefore, venture to suggest that no special privileges & safeguards should be given to the Muslims in India. Any further privileges would be tantamount to another "Pakistan" in India. Is it wise then to repeat the same mistake committed by the Congress in the Past? What stone was left unturned by the Hindus to get this precious jewel — freedom. Has not the Hindus sacrificed their every limb and kin to attain "Purna Swaraj"? In India, there was only one party struggling for the freedom and has not the Hindus backed this party without any murmur or whisper? Now that we are free or going to be free, we want to taste every fruit from the tree of independence to plant which we took great pains. I, as a Hindu, want to tell to you in clear terms that we cannot tolerate any privileges or safeguards being given

52

to the Muslims I put the following suggestions for your consideration These are not mere suggestions but our demands and rights

(1) No veto to any party

(2) No weightage, Special privileges or safeguards to the Muslims

(3) Separate electorate should be replaced by joint Electorate and also every man, whether Hindu or Muslim above the age of 18 must be given the right to vote

(4) Unlike other countries we have religious minorities in India and it has given a great headache to the one who has tried to solve Indian Question Sincerely Let there be no communal names to any organisation in India such as Muslim League, Hindu Sabha These names should be banned and the organisation with such names as "Liberals", "Socialists" and "Swarajists" should be encouraged In short, there should not be any communal minorities but Political

(5) No reservation of seat Seats should be given to a person according to his ability & not because he is

Union of Muslim or in its words of 2/57
poet works, not basis should rule
man kind

(6) If in Pakistan (Seceding areas) minorities
are not treated well — the guiding
principle in India must be "tit for
tat" and not appeas and
"famishes" to Jinnah Sahib

(7) Minorities must be loyal to the
State and if are proved otherwise,
must be treated as aliens and
should be dealt with severely

(8) No responsible & high posts should
be given to the Muslim league
advocates, rulers & until they
declare openly that they do not
favour the league party of Pakistan.
In fact, Muslim league should
be banned in India

Yours etc,

~~Kunj Lall Gupta~~
Kunj Lall Gupta
KUNJ LALL GUPTA
Subhas Gali,
Tarn Taran

16.7.47

1169/com/47.
24-6-47.

* ओ३म् * S. No: 69 (59) 39

श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

No. Po. 361/47

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

लखनऊ ८ जून, १९४७.

(US Com misc 23/6)

श्रीमान माननीय डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी महोदय
विधान परिषद
नई दिल्ली

(CONSTI 23/6/1947 US/Com)

महानुभाव !

आपके संख्या-शून्य पत्र तिथि १७।६।४७ की पहुंच धन्यवाद पूर्वक स्वीकार करते हुये विनम्र निवेदन है कि —

१. हमारा उद्देश्य विधान परिषद कार्यालय को बहस में डालने का नहीं अपितु आवश्यक जानकारी प्राप्त करना और अपनी आवाज़ उचित कानों तक पहुंचाना है।

२. आपने अपने पत्र में यह स्वीकार किया है कि "विधान परिषद के दफ़्तर में पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की कोई मुकम्मिल सूची नहीं है।" मुकम्मिल सूची न सही, जैसी है वैसी ही मिल जाय तो कम से कम हमको यह तो पता लग जाय कि बैकवर्ड जातियों में किस प्रकार की जातियां परिगणित हुई हैं।

३ मैंने अपने ३१।५।४७ के पत्र में निवेदन किया था कि विधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष महानुभाव ने अपने

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20 जनवरी, 1947 के भाषण में जो 4 प्रतिनिधि पिछड़ी जातियों के विधान परिषद में होना माना था, उनकी नामावली पूरे पतों सहित दी जाय। आपने उस प्रश्न को स्पष्ट भी नहीं किया। उस प्रश्न का उद्देश्य भी यही था कि हम किसी प्रकार यह जान सकें कि पिछड़ी जातियों में कौनसी और किस प्रकार की जातियां परिगणित हैं।

4. तीसरे अनुच्छेद में आपने हमें पिछड़ी जातियों के अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में विशेष बात लिखने के लिये कहा है, पर जब तक यह तै न हो जाय कि "पिछड़ी जातियों" से कौनसी और किस प्रकार की जातियां अभिप्रेत हैं, तब तक पिछड़ी जातियों के अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात कैसे लिखी जा सकती है? इसलिये पुनः निवेदन है कि कृपया पिछड़ी जातियों की जैसी भी सूची आपके मामलिद में है उसकी 1 प्रति तथा विधान परिषद् में विधमान पिछड़ी जातियों के 4 प्रतिनिधियों की नामावली भिजवाने की कृपा करें। आपका उत्तर प्राप्त होते ही हम अपनी मांगे या अधिकारों की सूची आपकी सेवा में भेजेंगे।

5. पिछड़ी जातियों से हमारा प्रयोजन उन जातियों से है, जिनको पूज्य श्रीमहात्मा गांधीजी ने अपने 30 मई, 1947 ई० के प्रार्थनोत्तर भाषण में 'धूतशूद्र' बतलाया है और जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, और राजनैतिक रूप से पिछड़ी हुई हैं। यदि

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श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

लखनऊ १९४

यदि
विधान परिषद भी बैकवर्ड जातियों से वही लिखता
है तो विवाद बहुत मिट जायगा।

धन्यवाद पूर्वक —

भवदीय
भगवद्दत्त पुरोहित
राजनैतिक मन्त्री
अ० भा० नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा
२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज, लखनऊ.

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श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

लखनऊ १९४

यदि
विधान परिषद भी बैकवर्ड जातियों से वही लिया जाती
है तो विवाद बहुत मिट जायगा।

धन्यवाद पूर्वक —

भवदीय
भगवद्दत्त पुरोहित
राजनैतिक मन्त्री
अ० भा० नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा
२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज, लखनऊ.

The gist of the Hindi papers placed below may kindly be translated

17/7

To The Chief Translator

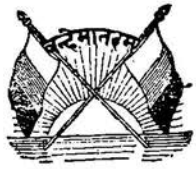
~~Do~~ Mr Pal to please do the needful

Hms
17/7

Complied
B.S.d
22/7

Hms
22/7

Committee Section



बैकवर्ड जातियां

नायी जाति

— और —

उनकी मांगें

प्रस्तोता—

अखिल भारतीय नायि–ब्राह्मण महासभा.

महानुभाव !

हमें आपसे कहना तो बहुत कुछ है, पर समय और साधनों की कमी, एवं राज्य परिवर्तन से होने वाले अनेक प्रकार के विप्लवों के कारण अत्यन्त व्यग्र आपकी मनोवृत्ति को अधिक कष्ट देना अभीष्ट न समझ यह थोड़ासा संक्षिप्त निवेदन किया है।

हम हैं आपके—

अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

निर्धारित डेपुटेशन के सभ्य—

हीरालाल बी. ए. एल. एल. बी., रतलाम

एन० जी० अमृतकर बी.ए.एल.एल. बी. मोर्शी (बरार)

गणेशीलाल अठासिया एम. ए. मथुरा

बी. आर. मनोहरजी, लाहौर

केदारनाथ जी० डी० आर्टिस्ट, पिलानी (जयपुर)

सूरजमल नायि-ब्राह्मण, वर्धा

रेवतीप्रसाद शर्मा, लखनऊ

भगवद्दत पुरोहित

राजनैतिक मन्त्री महासभा।

बैकवर्ड जातियों के लिये वांछित संरक्षण।

And wherein adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas and depressed and other Backward classes.

—Constituent Assembly.

हम यह मानते हैं कि भारतवर्ष में जो राज्यव्यवस्था होगी वह प्रजातन्त्रीय होगी और उसमें किसी प्रकार के संरक्षण देने लेने की बात करना जनतन्त्रीय सिद्धान्त के सर्वथा विपरीत है, क्योंकि प्रजातन्त्रीय व्यवस्था तभी सफल हो सकती है, जब राष्ट्र का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने को शासित न समझ कर शासक अनुभव करे और प्रजातन्त्रीय शासन द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों या क़ानून का पालन अपना कर्तव्य समझे। इसलिये विधान परिषद् के लिये उचित था कि वह भारतीय जन-समाज के प्रत्येक स्तर के समस्त योग्यतम व्यक्तियों को अपने में सम्मिलित करके आगे बढ़ती।

परन्तु चूंकि विधान परिषद् ने अपने मूल प्रस्ताव में बैकवर्ड जातियों के संरक्षण को स्वीकार किया है। इसलिये उस

विषय में हम विशेष विवाद न करके आपका अमूल्य समय अधिक न खर्च करते हुये, नीचे लिखी प्रार्थना करते हैं:—

I. यद्यपि बैकवर्ड जातियाँ भारतवर्ष की कुल जनगणना के तृतीयाँश से अधिक हैं तो भी उनका प्रतिनिधित्व विधान परिषद् में सर्वथा भुला दिया गया है। इसलिये सब से पहली बात जो हम चाहते हैं वह यह है कि यदि विधान परिषद् अपने मूल प्रस्ताव को क्रियात्मक रूप देने को उद्यत है तो उसके प्रमाण स्वरूप प्रत्येक प्रान्त से कम से कम १०-१० प्रतिनिधि बैकवर्ड जातियों से विधान परिषद् में स्वीकार करें।

II. Minorities Committee के प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे उत्तर—

१—**आर्थिक संरक्षण**—आर्थिक शोषण करने वाले दो साधन हैं—(१) जमींदारी (२) पूंजीवाद। इनका अन्त करने के लिये निम्नाङ्कित साधनों का प्रयोग किया जाय—

(१) देश में जन्म लेने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का अधिकार है कि उसके और उसके परिवार के सुविधापूर्वक रहने योग्य मकान और कृषि आदि द्वारा अपनी जीवन यात्रा के लिये अन्नादि उत्पन्न करने योग्य भूमि और आवश्यक साधन विना मूल्य दिये जावें। और उससे लगान सब प्रकार का मिला कर उत्पन्न के $\frac{1}{6}$ से अधिक न लिया जाय।

(२) जो शिल्पकार, कलाकार, एवं कृषक जातियाँ हैं उनको

उनके व्यवसायों को प्रोत्साहन देने और आधुनिक साधनों से युक्त करने के लिये आर्थिक और अन्य प्रकार के साधन और सुविधायें दी जावें।

(३) ज़मींदारों के पास जो फ़ालतू जमीन हैं, वे उनसे लेकर जरूरत वालों को दी जावें। पर उस भूमि का मूल्य उनको न दिया जाय क्यों कि भूमि राष्ट्र की है। उस भूमि से जो उन्होंने अब तक लाभ उठाया है वही बहुत है। उनको मूल्य देना पूंजीवाद को जिलाना होगा।

(४) धनवानों और पूंजी पतियों के पास उनकी और उनके परिवार की साधारण मानवोचित आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने के लिये जितना धन आवश्यक है, उससे अधिक धन उनसे ले लिया जाय। सूद खोरी-मुफ़्त खोरी है। इसको बन्द कर दिया जाय। साहूकारा और बैंकिंग बन्द करके सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीकरण करके उसे लोकोपयोगी व्यवसायों में और रक्षणीय जातियों के रक्षण में लगाया जाय।

२-राजनैतिक संरक्षण—

(१) राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक राजतन्त्र या व्यवस्था में अर्थात् राष्ट्र विधान,निर्माण, शासन-विधान (कानून निर्माण) केन्द्रीय व प्रान्तीय ऐसेम्बलियों, डिस्ट्रिक्ट और म्यूनिसिपल बोर्डों एवं ग्राम पंचायतों आदि २ में

बैकवर्ड जातियों की जन संख्या के अनुपात से सीट नियत करके दी जावें।

(२) राष्ट्र संचालन के समस्त विभागों में अर्थात् सेना, पुलिस, शिक्षा, कृषि, अर्थ विभाग, रेलवे, पोष्टआफिस आदि २ समस्त विभागों और दफ्तरों में उच्चपदों और नौकरियों में बैकवर्ड जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से दिया जाय।

(३) यदि उन पदों और नौकरियों को ठीक प्रकार से संभालने की उचित योग्यता उन व्यक्तियों में न हो तो उन्हें उसकी विशेष शिक्षा देने के लिये सरकार की ओर से प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

(४) कोर्टफीस की प्रथा यदि राष्ट्रीय सरकार चालू रक्खे तो जो प्रार्थना पत्र बैकवर्ड या अछूत जातियों के साथ अन्याय या अत्याचार की शिकायत सम्बन्धी आवें उन्हें विना कोर्ट फीस के स्वीकार किया जाय, सरकार की ओर से उनकी जाँच और पैरवी बिना किसी खर्चे के की जावे। अन्य प्रार्थनापत्रों और मुकदमों पर साधारण नियम से आधा खर्च लगाया जाय।

(५) दण्ड विधान में आर्थिक दण्ड की अपेक्षा शारीरिक दण्ड को प्रधानता दी जाय। जुर्माना तो सरकारी रिश्वतखोरी है, जो कि जुआ और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग को प्रोत्साहन देता है। धनपति के लिये १०००)-५००) का जुर्माना साधारण बात है।

३–**धार्मिक संरक्षण**—धर्म की आड़ में बड़े २ अनर्थ अन्याय और अत्याचार देश में हुये हैं, इसलिये धर्म के विषय में संरक्षण की विशेष आवश्यकता है। हिन्दू समाज में जन्म-गत जाति पाँति, उच्च नीच, छूत-अछूत को जन्म देने वाला तथाकथित धर्म ही है। इसलिये—

(१) जो ग्रन्थ और जो प्रथायें समुदायों में भेद भाव और उच्च नीच के भाव उत्पन्न करने वाली हों वह गैर क़ानूनी क़रार दी जावें। और उन्हें नष्ट कर दिया जाय।

(२) हिन्दू समाज के जो भी धर्मग्रन्थ माने जावें उनको स्वयं पढ़ने, सुनने और उनपर आचरण करने का मनुष्य मात्र को अधिकार हो। जो उन्हें पढ़ाने से इनकार करे या पढ़ाने में भेद करे या उनपर आचरण करने से रोके या वैसा प्रचार करें उसे क़ानूनन दण्ड दिया जाय।

(३) प्रत्येक मनुष्य को अपना परम्परागत व्यवसाय करने न करने, उसमें से कोई अंश छोड़ने या कोई अंश बढ़ाने या अन्य कोई भी व्यवसाय करने की पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिये। इस कारण अथवा किसी धार्मिक कृत्य को स्वेच्छया करने के कारण यदि उसका बहिष्कार हो या अन्य प्रकार से कष्ट दिया जाय तो राष्ट्रीय सरकार उसको क़ानूनन रोके।

४–शैक्षणिक संरक्षण—

(१) शारीरिक रूप से अशक्त छात्र को छोड़ कर प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को कम से कम ३ वर्ष सैनिक शिक्षण अवश्य दिया जाय। शिक्षण के पश्चात् उसको शस्त्र रखने एवं उसका सदुपयोग करने का अधिकार दिया जाय।

(२) यदि राष्ट्रीय सरकार निःशुल्क शिक्षण की व्यवस्था न कर सके, फ़ीस लगानी ही पड़े, तो बैकवर्ड जातियों के बच्चोंको निःशुल्क पढ़ाया जाय या आधी फ़ीस लीजाय.

(३) भारतवर्ष में जो शिक्षणालय क्षेत्र वा छात्रावास (विशेषतया संस्कृत के) सरकारी, पब्लिक या प्राइवेट हों उनमें जाति पाँति, छूत–अछूत का भेद भाव किये विना सब के लिये खुले हों। ऐसा न हो तो उन्हें क़ानूनन बन्द कर दिया जाय।

(४) छात्रावस्था में सब छात्रों का एक नियत और समान साधारण वेष हो। बैकवर्ड जातियों के बालकों के अभिभावक यदि वैसा वेष ग़रीबी के कारण न बना दे सकें तो उन्हें सरकारी सहायता से बनवाया जाय।

भारतीय राष्ट्र विधाताओं की सेवा में

नायी जाति

उसकी समस्यायें

— और —

उसके संरक्षण

☞ यदि आप चाहते हैं कि नायी जीवित रहे
तो
एकबार इन थोड़े से पृष्ठों को आद्योपान्त
पढ़ने व मनन करने का कष्ट करें।

नायी जाति के विषय में।

भारतवर्ष में नायी जाति की संख्या ४० लाख है, और वह भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में नायो, न्हावी, नायिन्द, बरिक, भद्री, भंडारी, मङ्गल, म्हाली, केलसी, अम्मतन इन नामों से प्रसिद्ध है। यद्यपि उन २ प्रदेशों में ये नाम क्षौरकार के लिये प्रयुक्त होते हैं, परन्तु इनमें से किसी भी शब्द का व्युत्पन्न अर्थ क्षौरकार नहीं है। 'नायी' शब्द उसी 'णीञ् प्रापणे' (Ni-tolead) धातु से बना है जिससे नेता और नायक बनते हैं और तीनों का अर्थ 'लीडर' है।

प्राचीन काल में क्षौरकर्म फ़ैशन के लिये नहीं कियाजाता था। वह धार्मिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और आयुर्वैदिक कृत्यों का अङ्ग था और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से किया जाता था। इसलिये भारतीय जन-समाज ने नायी को — (१) धार्मिक कार्यों में अध्वर्यु (यज्ञ का नेता), (२) सामाजिक और (३) राजनैतिक कार्यों में सविता ('षु प्रेरणे' धातु से-सबको प्रेरणा करने वाला—पथप्रदर्शक), ग्रामणी (ग्रामों या ग्राम पञ्चायतों का अग्रणी-नेता), वायु (क्षौरकार होने से बड़े से बड़े और छोटे से छोटे व्यक्ति के वैयक्तिक सम्पर्क में आने के कारण सच्चा गुप्त चर, राजदूत और सामान्य दूत) और आयुर्वैदिक रूप में यह देश का चिकित्सक (भिषक् और शल्य चिकित्सक) स्वीकार कर लिया था। आयुर्वेद तथा प्रत्येक गृहस्थ की आन्तरिक परिस्थितियों का विशेषज्ञ और विश्वस्ततम व्यक्ति होने से

यजमानों ने अपने लड़के लड़कियों का विवाह सम्बन्ध कराने का काम और पीछे जाकर राजपूतों ने अपने सुवार (सूपकार-पाचक) तक का काम सौंप दिया था। और इस प्रकार नायी देश और समाज का अत्यन्त विश्वस्त और अत्यन्त आवश्यक व्यक्ति बन गया था। यहाँ तक कि नन्द और मौर्य सम्राटों के रूप में राज्य सञ्चालन भी कियाॐ।

नायी का पतन और दुर्दशा।

पर इस विविध-कार्य-व्यस्तता और कार्याधिक्य के कारण नायी को विद्याध्ययन के लिये अवकाश कम रहने लगा, और विद्या के अभाव के कारण इसके व्यवसायों की महत्ता और आदर में कमी आने लगी। पौरोहित्य और आयुर्वेद का महत्व-पूर्ण भाग इनके हाथ से निकलता गया। और—

अंग्रेज़ी राज्य के आने पर

सार्वजनिक व्यवसायिक स्वतन्त्रता एवं सर्जरी, रेलवे, डाकख़ाना, टेलीफोन, समाचार पत्र, फ़ोटोग्राफ़ी आदि ने मिलकर नायी जाति के रहे सहे जर्राही, दूत कार्य, विवाह-सम्बन्ध विधान का अन्त कर दिया। इसके पास केवल क्षौरकर्म रह गया था, सो उसका भी सेफ़टी रेज़र ने सफ़ाया कर दिया है।

ॐ इस अनुच्छेद में स्थूलाक्षराङ्कित शब्द धर्म ग्रन्थों में, संस्कृत साहित्य में तथा लोक में नायी के लिये प्रयुक्त हुये हैं।

नायी जाति की लाचारी ।

इस प्रकार नायी धन और विद्या से शून्य होकर दयनीय दशा को पहुंच गया है। दुर्भाग्य से क्षौरकर्म सर्वथा पराधीन व्यवसाय है, न इससे विशेष कमाई होती है, न धन जमा किया जा सकता है, इसलिये और भी शारीरिक गुलामी करने को मजबूर होगया है, फिर भी उसको पेटभर नहीं मिलता। इस प्रकाश और सामाजिक उत्क्रान्ति के युग में जब वह गुलामी के बन्धन से मुक्त होने की जरा भी चेष्टा करता है, तो वैसा करने से, उन यजमानों को जिनकी गुलामी वह करता है, असुविधा और कष्ट होना स्वाभाविक है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप विचारा नायी सशक्त और समर्थ यजमान के क्रोध और अत्याचार का शिकार हो जाता है। हमें बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गत २५ वर्षों से हम देख रहे हैं कि कठिनता से शायद ही कोई ऐसा महीना होगा, जिसमें कहीं न कहीं नायी को, गुलामी से मुक्त होने के प्रयत्न में अत्याचार न सहना पड़ा हो। मारपीट करना, गाँव से निकाल देना, रुपये पैसे, कपड़े लत्ते, बर्तन भाँडे एवं पशुओं की चोरी करा देना, लूट लेना, बच्चों और स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार करना, जान से मारदेना, सामाजिक बहिष्कार करा देना, उनको जीवन सामिग्री न मिलने देना, पशुओं को चरने न जाने देना, खेतों में टट्टी न फिरने देना, खड़े खेत कटवा वा चरवा देना, घर जला देना, कोरे काग़ज़ पर या मनमाने लिखे काग़ज़ पर ज़बर्दस्ती अंगूठा लगवा लेना आदि २ ऐसे अत्याचार हैं जो आये दिन नायियों को गाँवों में भोगने पड़ते हैं। प्रथम तो धनाभाव के कारण वह मुक़दमा करने या कचहरी जाने का साहस

नहीं कर सकता, और कुछ करे भी तो उसके सहायक व्यक्ति या गवाह उसको नहीं मिलते। नायी का व्यवसाय भी ऐसा है कि अधिक नायी इकट्ठे बस नहीं सकते-इसलिये संघठन का उपयोग भी नायी नहीं ले सकता।

कुछ और आपत्तियाँ-खान पान, छूत छात।

उच्च जातियों में एक प्रथा रही है कि जिसका नायी उसके यहाँ खाने से इनकार करदे उसके यहाँ उसकी बिरादरी भोजन नहीं कर सकती, और इस विषय में नायी का इतना विश्वास बना हुआ था कि यदि वह भोजन न करने के कारण रूप यजमान के घरके किसी प्राइवेट रहस्य का उद्घाटन करना उचित न समझे तो उसको बिरादरी मजबूर नहीं कर सकती थी। भाव यह कि नायी का भोजन करना पवित्रता का एक सर्टीफिकेट था। इस मनोवृति का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो बैकवर्ड जातियाँ सोसाइटी में नायी से भी नीची मानी जाती थीं, और जिसके यहाँ नायी ने कभी नहीं खाया था, वे भी नायियों को अपने यहाँ खाने के लिये और उनकी दासता करने के लिये जोर देती हैं, और इनकार करने पर वही अत्याचार, जिनका हमने ऊपर उल्लेख किया हैं, करती हैं। और इस प्रकार नायी चक्की के दो पाटों के बीच में पड़ कर पिस रहा है।

एक और बात—जब हमारे अछूत भाई धर्म परिवर्तन की धमकी देकर नायी की माँग करते रहे हैं, तब २ हिन्दूसभाई

लोग प्रस्ताव पास कर २ के हिन्दू नायियों पर जोर देते आये हैं कि वे अछूतों की हजामत बनावें। हालाँ कि अछूतता को जन्म देने वाले नायी नहीं हैं। यदि ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय कहलाने वाले लोग बे रोक टोक अछूतों के यहाँ खाने पीने लग जावें, तो अछूतता एक दम नष्ट हो जाय, पर वैसा न करके केवल नायी को दबाया जाता है, और स्वयं बचे रहकर उसे गिराने की निन्दनीय चेष्टा की जाती है और उसे तँग व परेशान किया जाता है।

पढ़े लिखे नायियों की स्थिति।

प्रथम तो धन की कमी से नायी अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा ही नहीं सकते, और बड़े कठिन यत्नों मे पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है तो हिन्दुओं की दूषित मनोवृत्ति उनके पढ़ने में बाधक होती है। पढ़ जाने पर भी उन्हें नौकरी और अच्छा पद नहीं मिलता। उच्च कहलाने वाली जातियों में दूसरों की उन्नति देखकर कुढ़ने की जो दुर्भावना है, उससे वे आगे बढ़ नहीं पाते और अपनी जाति छिपाने की असद्वृत्ति उनमें उत्पन्न होती है। और उसका परिणाम यह होता है वे आत्मिक रूप से निर्बल और धार्मिक, सामाजिक, और अन्य सब प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों में पीछे रह जाते हैं।

नायी जाति के लिये विशेष संरक्षण।

उपरिवर्णित समस्याओं पर विचार करने से आप सहज ही समझ जावेंगे कि नायी जाति ऐसी संकटापन्न परिस्थियों में से गुजर रही है कि यदि इसको राष्ट्रीय विशेष संरक्षण न दिये

जावेंगे तो वह जीवित नहीं रह सकेंगे। इसलिये यहाँ कुछ अत्यावश्यक बातों का उल्लेख करते हैं:—

जो संरक्षण बैकवर्ड जातियों के लिये माँगे गये हैं, उनके सिवाय—

I. विधान परिषद् में हमारी जाति के कम से कम ५ प्रतिनिधि स्वीकार किये जावें।

II. विशेष संरक्षण जो हमारी जाति के लिये विधान में चाहिये—

१—आर्थिक संरक्षण—

(१) हमारी जाति को सर्व प्रकार के टैक्सों और लाइसेंसों से मुक्त रक्खा जाय। कोई लाइसेंस देना आवश्यक और उपयोगी हो तो निःशुल्क (free) दिया जाय।

(२) देखा जाता है कि जब कोई नायी क्षौर कर्म या यजमानी छोड़ देता है, तो उससे इनाम की भूमि वापिस ले ली जाती है। इनाम या दक्षिणा किसी किये हुये काम का एवजाना या मजदूरी होती है, जो कि किसी भी हालत में वापिस नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसलिये जो इनाम की भूमियाँ ले ली गई हैं, उन्हें वापिस दिलाया जाय।

२—राजनैतिक संरक्षण—

(१) केंद्रीय व प्रान्तीय व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट, तालुका तथा म्यूनिसपल बोर्डोंमें तथा ग्राम पंचायतों

में यदि जन संख्या के हिसाब से नायी जाति का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि न आता हो तो भी कम से कम १ सीट नायी को अवश्य दी जाय।

(२) सरकारी नौकरियों में बैकवर्ड जातियों के लिये रक्षित पदों की नियुक्ति के समय नायी को प्रथम अवसर दिया जाँय।

(३) सी. आई. डी. विभाग की सेवायें नायी जाति को विशेष रूप से दी जावें और उसके विशेष शिक्षण की व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से की जावे।

३-शैक्षणिक संरक्षक—

(१) निःशुल्क शिक्षण की व्यवस्था यदि राष्ट्र की ओर से न हो तो नायी जाति को आर्थिक होनता का ख़याल करके इस जाति के विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई सम्बन्धी शुल्क से सर्वथा मुक्त रक्खा जाय।

(२) Medical और Surgical शिक्षण प्राप्त करने का नायी को प्रथमाधिकार दिया जाय।

लक्ष्मी प्रिन्टिंग प्रेस, गऊघाट, मथुरा।

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भारत—राष्ट्रीय—सूत्रधारों की सेवा में

बैकवर्ड जातियां

बहु संख्यक या अल्पसंख्यक ?

एक ध्रुव सत्य !

उनके संरक्षण प्रदान या आत्म-व्यवस्था ?

क्या यह न्याय है ?

पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जीः कुछ प्रश्न ।

जिस बात को इन अगले पृष्ठों में व्यक्त किया गया है, उसी बात को श्री पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपनी ३० मई की प्रार्थना के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में भाषण करते हुये, भारत के हिन्दू समाज में शूद्रों के मुक़ाबिले सवर्ण हिन्दुओं (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय वैश्य) को 'microscopic minority, (खुर्दबीन से देखने योग्य अल्पसंख्यक) माना है । इस प्रसङ्ग में हम पूज्य महात्मा जी से तथा भारत-राष्ट्र-सूत्र धारों से भी नम्रता पूर्वक पूछना चाहते हैं:—

१. पाकिस्तान का मसला हल करने के लिये जिन २० करोड़ शूद्रों को पंच बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, उनको क्या देश के अन्य मामलों में पंच नहीं स्वीकार किया जायगा ? क्या उनका अधिकार नहीं है ?

२. जिस देश मे सत्ता और सामर्थ्य वाले ३ करोड़ ३४ करोड़ को शूद्र, अछूत, मुसलमान, इसाई आदि को नापाक (अपवित्र) मानते हों क्या वह "नापाकिस्तान" न होगा ?

३. अवर्ण-सवर्ण, जाति-पांति, ऊँच नीच के जन्मदाता और पोषकों को राष्ट्र दण्ड देगा क्या ?

रेवती प्रसाद

२० जून, १९४७ ई० २५३ पुराना हैदरगंज, लखनऊ ।

हमारा देश गुलाम क्यों ?

संसार में मुख्य ४ बल माने जाते हैं:—

(१) धन बल (२) तन बल (३) जन बल (४) मन बल या आत्मबल, इन में से पूर्व २ से उत्तर २ बलवान है। सब से कमज़ोर धन बल होता है—कोई भी तन बल वाला गुंडा लखपति करोड़पति की सम्पत्ति छीन ले सकता है। तन बल से जन बल बड़ा होता है-साधारण बल के बहुत से व्यक्ति अपनी संघटित शक्ति से बड़े से बड़े बलवान को बश में कर लेते हैं। मन बल (मनोबल) या आत्मबल वाला अपनी ज्ञान शक्ति से या चतुराई से ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न कर देता है कि बाक़ी तीनों बल उसके मुहताज, उसके आधीन, हो जाते हैं। हमारे देश में चारों बल हैं (१) बड़े २ धन कुबेर हमारे देश में हैं। हमारा देश सोने की चिड़िया प्रसिद्ध है। दक्षिण की खानें सोना और हीरा आदि रत्नों से पूर्ण हैं। (२) इस गये गुज़रे ज़माने में भी राममूर्ति और गामा पहलवान जैसे शरीरबल के स्वामी भारत देश को सुशोभित करते हैं (३) भारत की ४० करोड़ जनसंख्या हमारा जनबल हैं। (४) महात्मा गांधी सरीखे आत्म द्रष्टा, रवीन्द्र से कवीन्द्र, जगदीश वसु और डा० ब्रजेन्द्र शील से वैज्ञानिक और डा० भगवान दास से दार्शनिक हमारे आत्मबल, मनोबल और ज्ञान बल की प्रतिमा हैं। फिर भी हमारा देश पराधीन—गुलाम—क्यों ?

इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि देश के ज्ञान बल ने धर्म की आड़ में मानसिक गुलामी फैला रक्खी है और इसी कारण धन की गुलामी तन की गुलामी और सामाजिक गुलामी भी बढ़ गई है।

दूसरे शब्दों में भारत वर्ष की १९३१ ई० की मनुष्य गणना के अनुसार:—

समस्त हिन्दू		२३,८६,२२,६०२
ज्ञान बल के स्वामी (ब्राह्मण)	१,६५,१२,२८७	
तन बल के स्वामी (क्षत्रिय)	१,०७,४३,०९१	
धन बल के स्वामी (वैश्य)	७०,६५,६२८	
योग तथाकथित द्विज		३,४३,२१,००६
दासता और गुलामी के स्वामी—		
शूद्र—अछूत	५,०२,५०,३२७	
शूद्र—छूत	१५,४०,५१,२५२	
योग तथाकथित शूद्र		२०, ४३, ०१, ५९९

जिस देश वा जिस जाति में २३ में से २० शूद्र, दास, गुलाम हों वह कैसे आज़ाद हो सकता है ?

हिन्दुओं की दूषित मनोवृत्ति।

आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि देश में से शूद्रों की संख्या कम करके अधिक से अधिक ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य बनाये जाते। परन्तु वैसा आज तक नहीं हुआ। बल्कि जिन्होंने इस दिशा में कुछ प्रयत्न करना चाहा उनके मार्ग में निरन्तर रोड़े अटकाये गये और अब भी हिन्दू समाज अटका रहा है।

आज काँग्रेस और हिन्दूसमाज हरिजनोद्धार की बात गर्व के साथ कहता है। पर इतिहास साक्षी है कि अंग्रेज यदि भारत में न होता तो इन ग़रीबों की कोई न सुनता। भगवान बुद्ध, गुरु नानक, स्वामी रामानन्द, कबीर, दयानन्द आदि महापुरुष मनुष्य मात्र को समानाधिकार देने की बात चिल्लाते चले गये। पर छूत-छात, ऊँच नीच का भेद भाव नष्ट न हुआ। महात्मा गांधी सरीखे महापुरुषों ने भी इनकी अस्पृश्यता भगाने तक ही अपनी कर्तव्यसीमा समझी। जब मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों ने अछूतों को अपने में सम्मिलित करना चाहा और अछूत भी तयार हो गये,तब हिन्दुओं की आंखें खुलीं, तब अछूतोद्धार के लिये दौड़े। परन्तु इनको मानवोचित समानाधिकार देना आज तक भी स्वीकार नहीं किया। हिन्दू महासभा के किसी सभापति या भारतवर्ष के किसी द्विज राजा या स्वतन्त्र हिन्दू महाराज नैपाल ने एक वार भी ऐसी घोषणा नहीं की कि अछूतों को मानवोचित अधिकार प्राप्त हैं और वे भी वेद पढ़ सकते हैं। अछूत की बात तो छोडिये, संयुक्त प्रान्त के शिक्षा सचिव बा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की कायस्थ जाति की कन्या आयुष्मती कल्याणी देवी को हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सरीखी प्रसिद्ध संस्था ने कितने बड़े आन्दोलन के पश्चात् वेद—विभाग में प्रविष्ट किया ? क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि राउण्ड टेबल कान्फरेंस से लौटने तक भी और अंग्रेजों द्वारा अछूतों के विशेषाधिकार घोषित होने तक महात्मा गांधी और कांग्रेस भी अछूतों को कोई संरक्षण देने को तयार न थे ? क्या ये संरक्षण आवश्यक न थे ? और क्या अब उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है ?

एक और समस्या--बैकवर्ड जातियां।

पृष्ठ १ पर हमने दिखलाया है कि तथाकथित शूद्रों के दो भेद हैं—१ छूत शूद्र दूसरे अछूत। अछूतों के लिये तो आज, कैसे भी सही—भारतवर्ष की लगभग सभी संस्थायें विशेषतायें देने को तैयार हैं और कुछ दिये भी हैं। पर यह जो १५ करोड़ छूत शूद्र या बैकवर्ड हैं, क्या ये गुलाम ही बने रहेंगे? इन्होंने अपना आन्दोलन लगभग १५ वर्ष से छेड़ रक्खा है और तभी से ये अपने अधिकारों के लिये चिल्ला रहे हैं। साइमन कमीशन, फ्रैंचाइज़ कमेटी, सप्रूकमेटी, व कैबिनट मिशन के सामने इन्होंने अपनी मांगें रक्खीं, तब कहीं जाकर कांग्रेसी सरकारने विधान परिषद के मूल प्रस्ताव में तथा कांग्रेस ने अपनी २६ जनवरी, ४० की प्रतिज्ञा में (pledge) में बैकवर्ड जातियों के संरक्षण की बात कही है। हम यहां पर उन प्रसिद्ध २ तथाकथित छूत शूद्र जातियों की सूची* लाखों की संख्या देते हैं :—

कृषक जातियां		अकृषक जातियां			
गूजर	२४ लाख	ठाकर, राठ, रावत, कनेत	७ लाख	टोकरी बनाने वाले	९ लाख
यादव, अहीर	१४२ ,,	कैवर्त, केवट, मल्लाह	५० ,,	दर्जी, छीपा, रंगरेज़	१० ,,
कुर्मी, कुन्बी	१११ ,,	बरई, तमोली	८	कुम्हार	३६ ,,
मुराव, कोइरी, काछी	५० ,,	गडरिया	२८ ,,	भड़भूजा	८ ,,
मराठा	६१ ,,	ओंड, नुनिया, बेलदार	१३ ,,	हलवाई	३ ,,
नय्यर	६४ ,,	बढ़ई, लुहार, सुनार, ठठेर	७७ ,,	तेली	५० ,,
लोध	१८ ,,			कलवार	१५ ,,
सैनी, माली	७५ ,,			भाट	३ ,,
				दरोगा	२ ,,
				कहार	३६ ,,
				नायी	३७ ,,

* हमने इस सूची में से ८४ लाख जाटों को तथा ३० लाख कायस्थों को निकाल दिया है, क्यों कि ये दोनों जातियाँ इतनी आगे बढ़ गई हैं कि इनके संरक्षण की बात करना भी अन्याय होगा।

बैकवर्ड जातियां—बहुसंख्यक या अल्पसंख्यक।

कई वार जब बैकवर्ड जातियों के संरक्षण की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि बैकवर्ड जातियां अल्पसंख्यक तो हैं नहीं, फिर उनके संरक्षणों की क्या आवश्यकता ?

प्रथम उत्तर तो यह है कि जिस कारण से ३०—४० करोड़ संख्या वाला भारत देश गत १०० वर्षों में कुछ लाख अंग्रेजों की तथा उससे पूर्व ५००-६०० वर्ष कुछ लाखों या कुछ करोड़ मुसलमानों की रक्षा का पात्र रहा और जिस कारण ३ करोड़ द्विजों से ५—६ करोड़ अछूत, ७—८ करोड़ मुसलमान और ४ करोड़ आदिवासी सरक्षण चाहते हैं या या इनको संरक्षण का आश्वासन दिया जाता है वही कारण बैकवर्ड जातियों के संरक्षण मांगने का है।

द्वितीय कारण यह है कि जाति पांति ऊँच नीच आदि के भेद भाव ने इन जातियों में भी ऐसी मनोवृत्ति उत्पन्न कर दी है कि ये जातियां भी परस्पर प्रेमपूर्वक समान स्तर पर बैठने को उद्यत नहीं हैं।

तृतीय कारण—जब से कांग्रेस ने भारत की सब से बड़ी संख्या, किसानों को स्वपक्ष में लाने के लिये उनके सुधार और उन्नति का भार अपने ऊपर ले लिया है, तब से वे जातियां विशेष आगे बढ़ गई हैं। सौभाग्य से वे अपने २ प्रदेशों में इकट्ठी और बहु संख्या में बसी हैं और उन्होंने पारस्परिक संघटन और पैक्ट द्वारा अपना प्रतिनिधित्व भी अधिकांश सुरक्षित कर लिया है और करती जा रही हैं। इसके इलावा जब से कांग्रेसी सरकार ने जमींदारी प्रथा को नष्ट करने की बात उठाई है, तब से हर एक किसान अपने आप को जमीदार समझने लगा है और इस जोम में आकर वह अपने साथी मजदूरों या घर गृहस्थी के सहायकों के ऊपर अनुचित दबाव डालने और अत्याचार अभी से करने लग गया है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि कृषक व अकृषक जातियों के मध्य एक भेदभित्ति खड़ी हो गई है।

पुनः अकृषक जातियों के व्यवसाय ऐसे हैं कि ये कहीं भी इकट्ठी हो कर बस ही नहीं सकती हैं और इसलिये संरक्षणों की विशेष रूप से पात्र हैं। इन जातियों में से जिनका जीवन निर्वाह वैयक्तिक या घर गृहस्थी की सेवा से होता है, उनकी दशा तो अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। वे संरक्षणों के विना जीवित भी नहीं रह सकतीं।

एक सफेद झूठ या ध्रुव सत्य।

हजारों बार यह कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेज "डिवाइड एंड रूल" या "बन्दर बांट" वाली पालिसीसे देश पर हकूमत करता आया है। यदि अंग्रेज ऐसा करता भी है तो आश्चर्य क्या? और उसको दोष क्यों? प्रत्येक चतुर चालाक आदमी ऐसा ही करता है—साम, दाम दण्ड, भेद तो नीति के अङ्ग ही हैं। कूटनीति में आचार्य चाणक्य बड़ा था या अंग्रेज?—इस बात को तो न्याय-तुला वाले ही तोलेंगे। पर हम तो यह कहते हैं हिन्दू समाज को हजारों जातियों और उपजातियों के भेदों और उपभेदों में अंग्रेजों ने तो बांटा नहीं! छूतछात ऊँचनीच और २० करोड़ शूद्र भी अंग्रेजों ने नहीं बनाये! हम पूछते हैं कि जब देश में अंग्रेजों का नाम निशान भी नहीं था—जब वे सभ्यता से परे थे और कपड़े पहनना भी नहीं जानते थे—आज से ७००-८०० वर्ष-पूर्व मुहम्मद गोरी को देश में किसने बुलाया? फिर प्रश्न यह कि भारतवर्ष में करोड़ों भारतवासियों के रहते, मुट्ठी भर हजारों की संख्या वाले मुसलमान इतने बड़े देश पर अपना साम्राज्य कैसे जमा सके? और आज तक जो अंग्रेज मुट्ठी भर--शायद १०० में १-होते हुये भी शासन करता चला आया सो कैसे? इन सब बातों का उत्तर होगा-हिन्दुस्तानियों की कृपा से—और हिन्दुतानियों में भी द्विज कहलाने वालों की कृपा से।

यह एक सफ़ेद झूठ है कि भारत पर असली शासन अंग्रेज करता है। इंडिया आफ़िस से लेकर साधारण तहसील के दफ्तर तक, प्रिवीकोसिल से लेकर, बड़े से बड़े न्यायाधीश से लेकर आनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट तक, प्रधान सेनापति से लेकर सिपाही तक, सैंट्रल ऐसेम्बली से लेकर तालुका बोर्ड और म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड तक, पोलीस, रेलवे, रैविन्यू, शिक्षा और राज्य के प्रत्येक विभाग में अदालत की कुर्सी पर बैठकर देश के सेवकों और कांग्रेसियों को मृत्युदण्ड, काला पानी, जेल की सजा देने वाले, हथकड़ियां बेड़ियां पहनाने वाले, जुलूसों पर लाठी चार्ज करने वाले, गोली चलाने वाले, आज़ाद हिन्द फौज से लड़ने वाले सब से अधिक संख्या में कौन हैं? जिस राशन और कंट्रोल को दुनियाँ रोती है उसको चलाने वाले कौन हैं? उत्तर मिलेगा--हिन्दू, और हिन्दुओं में भी द्विज? और यह ध्रुव सत्य है कि हजारों वर्षों से भारतवर्ष

का द्विज चाहे स्वयं और चाहे मुसलमान या अंग्रेज के पीछे बैठ कर शासन करता आया है और आज भी कर रहा है।

साम्राज्यशाही का एक अद्भुत रूप—उसका निराकरण।

उपर्युक्त विवेचन से एक बिचित्र बात पाठक के ध्यान में आनी चाहिये। भारतवर्ष में एक दल ऐसा है जो ७--८ करोड़ मुसलमानों को ५ करोड़ अछूतों को, १५ करोड़ बैकवर्डों को और ४ करोड़ आदिवासियों को संरक्षण देने की बात सोचता वा कहता है, वह दल हजारों वर्षों से भारत पर शासन करता चला आया है और आग भी वैसा ही करता रहना चाहता है। यह सामूहिक साम्राज्यशाही नहीं तो क्या है? क्या कोई भी राजनीतिज्ञ इसको जनतन्त्रीय भावना कह सकता है! जिस जाति या देश में शासक व शासित की भावना रहे वह कभी गणराज्य कहलाने का अधिकारी नहीं है। यह प्रजातंत्र के सर्वथा विरुद्ध है। सच्चा प्रजातन्त्र तभी बन सकता है जब कि तन्त्र का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने आपको शासन का अंग समझे, और जो शासन सम्बधी नियम बनाये जावें उनको वह अपने बनाये समझे। अब हम सत्ताधारी सरकारी से यह नहीं सुनना चाहते कि सरकार मुसलमानों, छूतों, अछूतों, आदिहिन्दुओं आदि के संरक्षरण का भार अपने ऊपर लेती है, अपितु हम सुनना नहीं बल्कि देखना चाहते हैं कि —

सत्ताधारी सरकार आह्वान करे कि हे सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष के समस्त स्तरों के बन्धुओं! आओ हम सब मिलकर सम्पूर्ण अङ्ग प्रत्यङ्गों का संघटित प्रतिनिधित्व स्थापित करके अपने देश का शासन विधान बनावें और उसका मिलकर संचालन करें।

यदि प्रत्येक स्तर के योग्यतम व्यक्तियों को विधान परिषद् में और व्ययस्थापिका सभाओं में लिया जायगा तो वे सब भी देश के कल्याण, हित, उन्नति एवं आजादी की ही बात सोचेंगे अन्यथा नहीं। ऐसा दृढ निश्चय है।

क्या यह न्याय है ?

आप ही एक दृष्टि डालकर देखें कि २३ करोड़ हिन्दुओं में से १५ करोड़ बैकवर्ड जातियों में से कितने व्यक्ति अन्तः कालीन सरकार में, विधान परिषद् में, केन्द्रीय वा प्रान्तीय व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में लिये गये हैं ? २३ में से १५ न सही, आधे १२ भी न सही, चौथाई ६ ही लिये जाते तो भी कुछ संतोष होता पर वहां तो २३ में १ तो क्या ? आधा भी नहीं है ! ! !—क्या यह न्याय है ?

भारतीय रजवाड़ों की जनसंख्या ब्रिटिश भारत की जनसंख्या की पंचमांश भी नहीं है, फिर भी जिस तीव्रता और उत्सुकता से उनके प्रतिनिधियों को लेले कर जिस प्रकार द्विजों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा रही है, उसके मुक़ाबिले में कभी भारत की इस आधी जनता की ओर आँख उठा कर भी देखा है ? क्या इन बैकवर्ड जातियों ने देश को आज़ादी की लड़ाई में योग नहीं दिया है ? फिर क्यों समय पर इन्हें भुलाया जा रहा है ? और क्या ऐसे व्यवहार से वे दिल खोल कर राष्ट्र निर्माण और राष्ट्र सेवा में भाग ले सकेंगी ?

जब अछूतों में से योग्य व्यक्ति मिल सकते हैं तो क्या इन बैकवर्ड जातियों से नहीं मिल सकते ? अवश्य मिल सकते हैं, और मौजूद हैं। पर उनको आने का अवसर नहीं दिया जाता ! उनके लिये जगह दीजिये और वे आवेंगे।

एक और मज़ा देखिये—अभी ४ मई को राष्ट्रीय मज़दूर कांग्रेस संघटित हुई है जिसके प्रान्तीय संयोजक पं० सूर्य प्रसाद अवस्थी (यू० पी०), मि० देवेन्द्रसेन (बंगाल), मि० पी. बाई. देशपांडे (सी.पी.), मि० एस. आर. वलावदा (गुजरात), मि. वी. वी. गिरि (आंध्र) हैं। क्या--ये लोग सचमुच मजदूर हैं ? कदापि नहीं। मज़दूरों के हक़ हड़पने वाले, उनके नाम से ऐश उड़ाने वाले ये लोग हैं। यही दिन रात देश में हो रहा है ! देश कैसे स्वतंत्र होगा ?

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रेवती प्रसाद
१२ मई, १९४७ ई०

D. A. P. Lko.

Translation of Annexure No 69 I

Some Important remarks about the Backward Classes.

I. Objectives Resolution of the Constituent Assembly.

"This constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an independent sovereign republic and to draw up for her future governance a constitution wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States, and such other parts of India as are outside British India., and the States as well as such other territories as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India shall be a minor of them and wherein adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and depressed and other backward classes."

II Recommendations of the Sapru Reconciliation Committee.

The Hindu Backward classes number 15 crores. After giving long list of the various classes which may be included in the expression "Backward Classes" the memorandum states that nearly every caste has a society or Sehha of its own."..... "We contend ourselves with the hope that all material will be considered by the constitution-making Body, which will be in a better position than we are to draw up schemes for the uplift and betterment of the Backward Classes. It may be necessary to appoint special officers to look-after the interests of such classes for a certain period and to make special provisions for their education and protection from from undue interference with their religious beliefs. We think that it is very urgent that effective steps should be taken on a generous scale to improve their education and economic condition and that all bars regarding their entry into local and political bodies and assemblies should be removed from their way."

III Backward Classes demand safeguards Memorandum to M.Ps:-

In our opinion no complete independence should be given unless and until either a limiation is provided rights of the Cate Hindus who are in minority as compared with the Shudras and are enjoying more than their due share or some other safeguards is provided to the Backward Classes, says a memorandum submitted to M.P. delegation on February 4 in New Delhi on behalf of the Backward Classes Federation of India.

As it is the duty of every Government to provide safeguard, adds the memorandum to the interest of the minorities, so is also equally its duty to see that no minority taking undue advantage of circumstances created by themselves or their predecessors should be allowed to devour the rights of others who may be even in majority but helpless.

The circumstances are well-known that the Shudras have been kept devoid of all learning and culture for thousand years by these caste Hindus for their own advantage which is also the main cause of the present political educational and economical backwardness of these classes.

Hence these caste Hindus should not be permitted to take undue advantage of same and limitations ought to be provided against their rights in propertion to their numbers.

IV Madras Backward classes League & Mahatma Gandhi.

Madras, Feb.3.

Mr. V.M. Ghatikachalam, Honorary Secretary of the Backward Classes League, Madras, in a statement, says he had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi on Friday evening.

p.t.o.

when he explained to him the miserable lot of the vast millions of backward classes in South India in all walks of life. He submitted a memorandum stating that the problem of the backward classes deserved attention and patronage equally with that of the Harijans, in view of the fact that a number of backward classes Uppuravas, Oddas Iruras, Enathis, Erukulas, hill tribes, wandering tribes, besides washermen, barbers, fishermen, milkmen, and weavers, were in no way better than Harijans. He appealed to Gandhiji to give his personal attention to the problems of such people and actively engage himself to some extent for the emancipation of the vast population of backward classes. Mahatma Gandhi promised to give his attention to this question on reaching Wardha - A.P.I.

Hindustan Times, Delhi.

V. The Caste Hindus, in power; a Microscopic minority.

New Delhi, May 30 - speaking after prayers today Mahatma Gandhi said..... "Let him first establish peace with or without his (Gandhiji's) association and afterwards convene a meeting at his house on anywhere else, of Indian leaders of all classes and communities and plead with them the cause of Pakistan and wait till he had carried conviction to them. Let him dismiss "the Caste Hindus" from his brain. He wishes to assure Mr. Jinnah that in the ocean of Indian humanity, and even Hindu humanity, they were a microscopic minority if the Sudras were excluded. By caste Hindus were generally known Brahmans, Kshatryas, and Vaishyas. Jinnah Saheb himself excludes the Scheduled classes from the category and, therefore, would have to exclude the Sudras."

"For, the wretched caste system had always

p.t.o.

traduced the Sudras who together with the Adi Sudras made the millions. Was Pakistan, according to Mr. Jinnah, a state, every child would enjoy the fullest security, where there would be no caste and no distinctions of high and low, when there would be justice for all? No one could have anything against such a Pakistan.

-National Herald Lucknow - May 31, 1947.

Representation of different constituencies in Constituent Assembly.

New Delhi, January 20 -- ..... Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "Out of a total of 296 members, who were to take part in the preliminary session, 210 members attended. These 210 members consisted of 155 Hindus, out of a total of 160; 30 Scheduled Caste representatives out of total of 33; all the 5 Sikhs, Six Indian Christians out of a total of seven, (one of them is also counted as a member of backward tribes); all the five representatives of backward tribes; all three Anglo-Indians; all three Parsis; and four Muslims out of 80."

- National Herald, 21 Jan. 1947.

S. [redacted] 2512/Const/47
17-7-47.

॥ ओ३म् ॥

कार्यालय श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि–ब्राह्मण महासभा (रजिस्टर्ड)

Office of the

AKHILA BHARATIYA NAYI-BRAHMAN MAHASABHA.

(Regd. Under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860—No 6 of 1941—42)

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री :—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्त जी पुरोहित
वैद्यशास्त्री

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज
लखनऊ, तिथि ५ जुलाई, १९४७ ई०

पत्र संख्या ४२४/४७

PRESIDENT, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Recd. on 15 JUL 1947
No. 1759/47..... PCA

सेवा में—

श्रीमान् आनरेबल डा० राजेन्द्रप्रसादजी

अध्यक्ष विधान परिषद्

नई दिल्ली

महानुभाव,

विधान परिषद् के डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी महाशय ने अपने १७–६–४७ ई० के पत्र में अल्पसंख्यक जातियों की कमेटी के सामने ग़ौर करने के लिये पेश करने को, जो पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के अधिकारों (संरक्षणों) की माँग की थी, उसके विषय में श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि–ब्राह्मण* महासभा ने अपने २६ वें महासम्मेलन में, जो ता० ३० जून १९४७ ई० को श्रीयुत बा० उपेन्द्रनाथ जी विश्वास एम. एस. सी. के सभापतित्व में हुआ, निम्नाङ्कित प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किये हैं। आशा है कि आप इनकी अल्पसंख्यक कमेटी से सिफ़ारिश कराकर विधान परिषद् में स्वीकृत कराने की कृपा करेंगे:—

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*'नायि–ब्राह्मण' शब्द से प्रयोजन वह बैकवर्ड जाति है जो भारत के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में नायी, न्हावी, नाइन्द, बरिक, भद्री, भंडारी, मङ्गल, न्हाली, वाल्न्द, केलसी, आमतन इन नामों से प्रसिद्ध है और जिसकी संख्या भारतवर्ष में ४० लाख के लगभग है।

प्रस्ताव संख्या २

क—बैकवर्ड जातियों से प्रयोजन उन छूत शूद्र कही जाने वाली जातियों से है, जो राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़ी हुई हैं और देश में इस प्रकार बिखर कर बसी हैं कि कहीं भी संगठित होकर अपना प्रतिनिधित्व स्थापित नहीं कर सकतीं।

ख—महासभा का यह अनुरोध है कि विधान परिषद् के अधिकारी बैकवर्ड जातियों की एक सूची उनके लीडरों के परामर्श से अत्यन्त शीघ्र तयार करें।

ग—भारतवर्ष से पाकिस्तान अलग हो जाने से बहुत से स्थान विधान परिषद्, केन्द्रीय व प्रान्तीय ऐसेम्बलियों में रिक्त होंगे। महासभा का अनुरोध है कि उनकी पूर्ति बैकवर्ड जातियों के प्रतिनिधियों से की जावे।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ३

'बैकवर्ड जातियाँ : नायी जाति और उनकी माँगें" नामक मुद्रित पुस्तक स्वीकृत्यर्थ विधान परिषद् को भेजी जावे।

निवेदक:—

राजनैतिक मन्त्री

अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा,

२५३, पुराना हैदरगञ्ज-लखनऊ।

संलग्न पत्र—

१—बैकवर्ड जातियाँ: नायी जाति और उनकी मांगें।

२—बैकवर्ड जातियाँ: बहुसंख्यक या अल्पसंख्यक।

बैकवर्ड क्लासेज फैडरेशन आव इण्डिया

Backward Classes' Federation of India

प्रतिनिधि—

Represented by—

1222-ए
16/7/47

Translation of Serial No. 69a

Office of

Shri Akhil Bharatiya Nayi Brahaman Mahasabha
(Political Department)

Political Secretary
Ayurvedacharya
Pt. Bhagdatta ji, Purohit
Vidya-shastri

253, Old Haidergang
Lucknow. Dt. 19-6-'47

To

The Secretary
Constituent Assembly.
New-Delhi

Sir,

While acknowledging with thanks
the receipt of your letter no: nil dated the 17th June '47

I submit that:—

1— Our object is not to enter into discussions with the office of the Constituent Assembly, but ~~it is~~ to have the necessary information and to raise our voice so as to reach the ~~concerned authorised person~~ proper authorities

2— You have mentioned ~~accepted~~ in your letter that "there is no ~~list~~ complete list of ~~the~~ Backward classes in the office of C.A If it is not complete, ~~it~~ may be sent to us as it is, so that we might ~~may~~ know ~~the~~ what sort of Communities are scheduled ~~as~~ as Backward classes

3- I requested in my letter dated 31-5-47 that the President in my letter dated 31-5-47, I requested the President Constituent assembly, to send me the list of names with full addresses of those five member representatives of the backward communities who were ~~accepted~~ referred to as representatives in the Constituent Assembly in his speech dated 20-1-47. You have not even touched this ~~question~~ issue. The object of my letter was to know, which communities are scheduled as the backward classes.

4- In para 3, you have asked us to write in particular about the rights of backward classes. communities. Till ~~it is not known~~ the names of & types of communities intended to be included in backward Class are not decided known how a particular reference regarding the rights of backward communities can be given mentioned. Hence I again request you to please send us a copy of that list of the backward class communities as which it is in your office and also the list of the present five representatives of the backward classes. On receipt of your reply we shall send you the list of our claims & rights.

5- By backwards communities we mean those Communities which were referred to as Other Shudra by Mahatma Gandhi in his address after the prayer on 30-5-47 & which are backward financially, Socially, educationally & politically are backward. If the constituent assembly thinks the same about backward classes, much of the discussion can be avoided.

With thanks,

Yours Sincerely,
Bhagwat Dall Purohit
Political Secy.
A.I. Nayi Prabandha Mahasabha
253, Old Hardinganj Lucknow

4C

Office of The

Akhil Bharliya Nayi Brahaman Mahasabha,
(Political Deptt.)

Political Secretary -
Ayurvedacharya
Shri Pt. Bhagwaddatta ji Purohit
Vaidyashastri,
253, Old Haidergaj
Lucknow
Dated. 5th July 1947

To,
Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad ji
President, Constituent Assembly,
New- Delhi

Sir,

With reference to Deputy Secretary's letter dated the 17th June 1947 asking for the rights of the Backward Communities to be put up for consideration before the Minority Committee, The Akhil Bharatiya Nayi Brahman Mahasabha, in its 26th Session held on the 30th June 47 with B. Upendra Nath Biswas M.Sc., in the chair, passed the following resolutions unanimously. Hope that you would kindly recommend

them to the minority committee and get them passed in the Constituent Assembly

Resolution No 2

A - By "Backward Communities" is meant those "Chehut Shudra" (चेहट शूद्र) Communities which are politically, socially, economically & educationally backward and have so rarely inhabited the country that they cannot unite to establish their representation

B - This mahasabha requests ~~that~~ the authorities of the Constituent assembly to ~~soon~~ prepare a list of the backward Communities in consultation with their leaders

C - On account of the separation of Pakistan from the rest of India many seats will fall vacant in the Constituent, Central & provincial assemblies This mahasabha requests that they should be filled in with the representatives of the backward Communities

Resolution No. 3

~~book~~ pamphlet "Backward Communities & their demands" be sent to the Constituent assembly for acceptance

e

List of the pamphlet "Backward Communities Nayi Community & their demands."

we have enough to represent, but as you are too busy, a brief request is forwarded herewith for your Consideration

we have the honour to be
The members of the deputation
appointed by
The Akhil Bharatiya Nayi Brahama mahasabha

Though it is not essential for a democratic government to provide adequate safeguards to the minorities, yet however when it has been provided by the Constituent Assembly we request the following:-

I- As ~~Thought~~ one-third of the population of India consists of backward Communities, we request that in order to render practical form to the fundamental right approved by the C.A at least 10 representatives of backward Community from every province should be taken in the C.A

II- As regards minority Committee

I- Economical Safeguards:- To end Zamindari System & Capitalism the following means be adopted:-

1- Every citizen should be given land free of ~~Land~~ Cost for the construction of house & cultivation

2- artisans, artists & cultivators should be helped financially

3- Spare pieces of land with Zamindars should be given to those who need it
No compensation be given to Zamindars

4- Only as much money, which is ordinary enough to meet the human demands of ~~a Capitalist~~ his family The rest should be owned by the State Money-lending & Banking should be stopped

2- Political Safeguard-
1- Seats for the backward communities should be reserved according to their population in all assemblies & boards

2- In all departmental Services of the State they should be given due representation according to their population

3- They should be trained by the Government to hold high ranks

4- Their complaints should be accepted without any Court fee & the inquiry to be made ~~without any expense~~ free of cost

9

5. Corporal punishment should be preferred to monetary punishment, which is nothing but gambling & black marketing

3- Religious Safeguard -

Injustice & Corruption are freely played upon under the shadow of Religion, & hence it needs a Special Safeguard

It is Said to be religion which has given birth to high & low; ~~caste~~ touchables & untouchables and caste ~~right~~ establishment by birth

1- Books & Customs which create such differences amongst human ~~beings~~ beings should be destroyed

2- ~~Those books which are to be consisted~~

~~No~~ Hindu religious books should be allowed to be read, heard & followed by any citizen. People putting obstructions in the above should be ~~punis~~ legally punished

3- Every citizen should be free to leave or adopt any profession

X

Educational Safeguard —

1 - Every Student, except those who are physically unfit, should have Military Trg at least for 3 years

2 - If there be no free education, at least students of backward communities should be given free education, or They should be allowed as half-free scholars

3. all educational & institutions & hostels should be whether state, public or private ones should be open to all

4 — There Should be a regular uniform for all students The State should supply uniforms to those students of backward communities whose parents cannot bear its expenses.

Naye Communety

Its problems

and

Their Safeguards

The population of Naye Communety is ~~40 to~~ four millions It is known in the country with various names In olden days Nayi was considered as an important figure in religeous, political, Soual and medical ~~fesiviti~~ deeds He was considered ~~to~~ be a very reliable person and was deputed to carry marriage negotiations Thus becoming a very reliable & necessary organ of the Country he rose to the power of Emperors - Nandas & Moryas

Down fall of Nayi.

This excess of work did not ~~allow~~ leave any time for ~~Hindrance~~ getting education & This lack of education disenabled him to maintain the honour of his profession & he lost his

respect

Later on, the advent of British rule and the introduction of Scientific means in Surgery, Conveyance, news papers & Photography brought his noble profession of operations, message bearers and carrying matrimonial negotiations to an end Only Shaving was left to him & that too is ~~being~~ being ruined by the introduction of Safety razors

He has thus reached a pitiable Stage His profession does not yield good income He is obliged to adopt menial services Now in this revolutionary age if he tries to become free from the bondage of Slavery he is treated inhumanly Every month examples are seen to corroborate the above The poor fellow even cannot take shelter of the law, as he is poor & cannot get even witnesses for the Court.

There had been a custom in Caste Hindus that if Their ~~family~~ Naye of a family did not take food on some particular occasion, then the other members of that Community, to which the family belonged did not take food Nayi was

was considered to be an ~~emblem~~ emblem of Sanctity and look at his faithfullness, he ~~did~~ would not reaveal the secret mysterious problem of the family, but ~~liked~~ at the same time would not allow others to be party to it & ~~the~~ its indication was refusal to take food But now even those Communities who ~~are~~ are Socially Considered ~~on~~ lower status Than the Nayi ~~community~~ community free Nayis to take food ~~prepared by~~ in Their homes ~~where~~ where they have not taken as yet

One thing more - when Untouchables threatened to change their religion on plea of the trouble that they could not avail the Services of Nayis, Hindu mahasabhaites had always pressed us to shave especially Caste Hindus, commence taking food with the untouchables the problem can be solved easily But They Themselves do not take leading part ~~only profession is being increased on Nayis.~~

except press us to shave them

Very few of ~~them~~ us get higher education These highly educated persons do not get proper chances and high posts due to favouritism

It is clear that in order to maintain the race of Nayes besides the general Safeguards mentioned for backward Communities the following necessary Safeguards should be guaranteed

1- Five representatives in C A

2- Special Safeguards for this Community

(1) - ~~Financ~~ & financial Safeguards.

A - Our Community should be declared free from all taxes & licences If any Licence is considered necessary it should be issued free

(11) Lands given as prizes should no account be taken back by the owners, even if the Nayi leaves the profession Such usurpation of land should be declared illegal & the land be restored to The Nayi concerned

m

6 Political Safeguards

1- On the basis of population if this community can not gain its representation in any province, even then at least one seat should be reserved for it in provincial legislative & other boards

2- Nayis should be given first preference while appointing members of the backward communities

3- They should be specially ~~[illegible]~~ given chances in C & D departments.

3 Educational Safeguards

1- Free education to Nayis

2- First preference for Medical & Surgical Training

7

List of another pamphlet

To

The National Leaders
of
India

Backward Communities

In majority or in minority ?

An established fact !

Safeguards ~~for them~~ or Self-adjustment for them ?

Is it justice ?

A few questions to Mahatma ji

In the prayer on 30th may Mahatma Gandhi Said that in comparison to Shudras caste Hindus are in microscopic minority In this connection we humbly ask Mahatma ji & other national leaders the following questions

1- Will 200 millions of Shudras not be accepted as arbitrators in other affairs of the country when they were proposed as arbitrators to decide the issue of Pakistan ?

2- Will that Country not be "unholy" - non-Pakistan where-in 30 millions of persons, with power & competence, consider 340 millians of Shudras, achuts Muslims

Christians & others as unholy?

3- Will the state not punish those who have given birth to Avarna & Savarna, caste & creed and high & low?

20th June 1947

(Sd) Rewati Pd:
253, old Haidergunj
Lucknow

Why is our Country a slave?

Even when we do not lack in financial, Physical, numerical and ~~spiritual~~ spiritual ~~str~~ strength, how is it that we are still slaves? It is only due to the fact that under the shelter of Religion the intelligentia of the Country has spread mental slavery and thereby financial, physical & social slaveries have all ~~increased~~ developed

according to 1941 Census, out of 23,86,22,601 Hindus, 3,43,21,006 are Caste Hindus & 20,43,01,599 are Shudras (~~chuts & achuts~~ (chuts & achuts)

How can a Country be free which maintains 20 out of 23 Shudras as slaves?

Never it was tried to increase the number of Caste Hindus, on the other hand those who tried were obstructed. All great men of India from Mahatma Budha to Rishi Dayanand cried in vain for bringing all human beings on the same social level Even Mahatma Gandhi

limited his mission in removing
Untouchability, but all in vain
Only when Muslims & ~~Christians~~ tried
to convert Shudras, who ~~were~~ also became
ready for conversion, Hindus ran ~~for~~ for
(Achutodhar) ~~for~~ Their rescue But
even to-day they are not given
equal human rights Leaders, independent or Caste Hindu
Kings - never did any of them ever proclaim
that Shudras have all human rights
& they can Study the Vedas. Leaving
This aside, even, a kayasth girl named Kalyani Devi the daughter
of Sampurnanand, Education minister U.P.
was not easily admitted in B H.U
to Study The Vedas Is it not a
fact that The question of giving Safeguards
to achuts was given a practical Shape
just after the Round Table Conference?
were these Safeguards not essential then?
And are They not required to-day?

Shudras are of two kinds
Chut Shudra & achut Shudra
Achut Shudras have got some rights
all Indian institutions are backing
them to-day But Chut Shudras
who are 150 millions are even
ignored. For the last 15 years

9 They have been fighting when they placed there demands before Simon Commission, Franchise Committee, Sapru committee & Cabinet mission, then & then alone The Congress in its pledge of 26th Jan. '47 and in the Fundamental resolution of the Constituent assembly have mentioned the safeguards for backward communities

The following is the list of Chud Shudra Communities with their strength

Gujar - 2·4 millions

Yadav } - 1·42 "
Ahir }

Kurmi } - 1·11 "
Kunbi }

Murav }
Koiri } - 5 "
Kachi }

Marahattas - 6·1 "

Naiyar - 6·4 "

Lodh - 1·8 "

Saini } - 7·5 "
mali }

Thakar }
Rath } - ·7 "
Raot }
Ranet }

Kaivarta }
Kaivat } - 5 "
Mallah }

5

Barai, Tamoli — .8 millions

Gadaria — 2·8 "

Ond, Nunia, Baildar — 1·3 "

Badahi, Luhar, Sunar, Thathai — 7·7 "

Basket-makers — 2·2 "

Darji, Chipa, Rangrej — 1 "

Kumhar — 3·6 "

Bharbhunja — ·8 "

Halwai — ·3 "

Teli — 5 "

Kalwar — 1·5 "

Bhat — ·3 "

Daroga — ·2 "

Kahar — 3·6 "

Nayi — 3·7 "

In this list 8·4 millions of Jats & ·3 millions of Kayasthas have been excluded, as both these communities have advanced to such an extent that they need no safeguards

10

Backward Communities - a majority or minority.

~~On many occasions it has been~~

On many occasions when the question of Safeguards to backward communities is raised, it is said that backward communities are not a minority, what is the necessity for their Safeguards?

The first reason to this is that it is based on the same principles on which 400 millions of India were ruled by Some handfulls of English men for the last 100 years, for about 500 or 600 years They were ruled & safeguarded by a few millions of Muslims & at present 3 Crores of Caste Hindus are giving Safe guards to 7-8 Crores of Muslims, 4 Crores of adibasis & ~~5 to 6 cro~~ 5-6 Crores of achuts

The Second reason is that the problems of Caste & Creed & high & low have created such a wide gulf & indifference amongst the various communities of Backwards that they do not combine together to come to an uniform level

The third reason is the difference between agriculturists & labourers created by the abolition of Zamindari System agriculturists or rather Cultivators

are progressing leaving behind the labour class

Moreover non-~~agricu~~ cultivators are such that they cannot unite to live together by their profession They require special weightage

A white lie or an established fact

It is said that the Britishers have been ruling over India with "Divide & Rule" policy Every clever man does the same Chanakya was not an exception to this Besides that we ~~sub~~ submit that who is to be held responsible for dividing Hindus in thousands of castes & subcastes? who is to be held responsible for creating social difference with Shudras? who is to be held responsible ~~for~~ in inviting Mohammad Ghori to India 700 or 800 years back? And ~~How~~ a how a few handfuls of Britishers are ruling over India?-

All these questions end in one answer that it is all due to the kindness of the so called Caste Hindus of India

11

It is a white lie that
The English rules over India.
who are in majority from India-office
to an ordinary Tahsil-Office, from
a judge of Privy-Council to an
Honorary magistrate, from the Commander-
in-chief to an ordinary Soldier,
from Central assembly to District &
Municipal Boards, and in police,
railway, revenue, education and in
every department of the State?
~~Who are those~~ who have harassed
& punished The Congressmen severely?
who have opened fires & Lathi charges
on Congressmen? who were in a
large number to fight against
Ajad Hind army? who are running
The Rationing & control departments which
are utter failure? One word answer
to all these questions & that is
Hindus & amongst them only
the Caste Hindus It is a fact that
for thousand of years these Caste Hindus
either directly or indirectly have been ruling over India. ~~keeping~~
~~himself at the back of~~

10

Strange form of Imperialism – its destruction

It is clear from the above facts ~~that there is a party in India~~ that there is a group in India which ~~has~~ thinks & says about the safeguards of 7-8 crores of muslims, 5 crores of achuts, 15 crores of backwards and 4 Crores of adibasis, and this group has been ruling over India for thousands of years and still it wants to carry on further. Is it not Group-Imperialism? No politician would call it Democratic Government till the idea of rulers & ruled exists, The government cannot be democratic True democracy can exist only when every citizen thinks himself to be a part of government and thinks its legislation as his own. Now we donot wish to hear from the government that it takes the responsibility of allowing safeguards to muslims, chuts, achuts & Adibasis, but we wish that the government should summon all the representatives of various groups to form a constitution

If this is adopted in central & provincial legislatures, members will think of their country's welfare.

Is it justice?

According to their population they have not been given representation in the Cons. Assembly or in Provincial legislature I may say not even a single member is there

12

The representatives of States which represent less than one-fifth of the whole population are awaited keenly to join C A, ~~only and~~ so as to increase the Caste Hindus in it But Backwards are neglected Did they not take part in the struggle of India?

when Achuts are competent enough, members of backward Communities too are not found to be lackup in competency

One more thing - The leaders of the Labour party are those members of the Caste Hindus who have no Connection with labour & who are not labourers This is the condition of India

(B) Rewati Prasad
12th. may 1947

(154)

S No- 76

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

File No.

Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

1) telegr of 21-7-47

2) Letter of 24-7-47

3) tele. of 19-7-47

4) tele of 20.7.47

5) Letter of 16.7.47

No. CA/34/Com/47 Dated 26th July 1947 / 31st

1) To Sri Jogendranath Gohain
Member Assembly Legislative Council
Sibsagar.

2) D. S. Gurung Esqr M.L.A
President All India Gurkha League
New Delhi

3) Sri Surendranath Buragohain
Ex Minister, President,
Ahom Association
Jorhat

4) Sri Dhanuram Gogoi,
President, Sibsagar Ahom Association
Sibsagar

5) Sri Kuby Lal Gupta
Secy Minorities Rights Committee
Subhas Gali, Jare Sarai,
New Delhi

Recognition of
Sub. ~~Safeguards for~~ Minorities

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram/letter of the date and to inform you that the matter has already been brought before the Minorities Sub-Committee for their consideration.

Yours
D. S. II

Please issue
Issue No 946
Dec. 31/7

S. 5 (Large).
MFP—378 S&P—0767—(M-869)—11-9-45—150,000 Pads.

B. P. O.

Rec'd 30/7 - S. No. 71

2596/Cons/47.
29-7-47.

155

2602 No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Rec'd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	Office Stamp.
From ____	To ____	27 JLY 47 D.I.O.
By ____	By ____	

O NIL Lakipur cachar 25 108 Rajendrapur jail through

Reference my m/c no 110 dated twentieth ultimo submitted/assam Governor kindly recognise manipur comunity as a distinc minority in Assam manipuris faith and pakistahnians are incompatible therefore annexation of the contingacus k manipur populous and non muslim majority areas of sylhet district with xecgr in the Indian union strongly demand decisieve declaretion solicited addressed His Excellency Governer Gene of India New Delhi

dhaneswarsinha Geneal secretary all assam manipuri congress committee lakipur cachar

No.C.A/34/Com/47.

S No. 72

156

30th July 1947.

From

Jugal Kishore Khanna, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To

Sri Dhaneswar Sinha, General Secretary,
All Assam Manipuri Congress Committee,
Lakipur, Cachar.

Subject: - Annexation of non-Muslim majority areas of Sylhet.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 29th July 1947 and to state that the matter is the concern of the Boundary Commission concerned.

I am,

Yours truly,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA), O.C.
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

HMP/

260/Com/47
30/7/47 S. No. 73

157

All Bengal Buddhist People's Association.

(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860.)

ESTD 1939.

Head Office :—Zautala, Nandankanan, Chittagong.

Extract from the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the All Bengal Buddhist People's Association, held on the 17 th July 1947, at 5 P. M. at Zautala, Nandankanan, Chittagong.

× × × ×

5. Resolved that the following Memorandum on the constitutional rights and claims of the Buddhists which require safeguards, be approved and forwarded to the President and members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, and also to the President and Members of the Indian Union Constituent Assembly, with a request to take necessary action for its incorporation as safeguards of Buddhist minority rights, in the Pakistan Constitution Act and Indian Union Constitution Act.

Memorandum.

(1.) Total Buddhist population of India (census of 1941) is over 5 lacs and that of Bengal about 4 lacs (1 lac and 3 lacs respectively in the new Provinces of East Bengal and West Bengal.) These Buddhists are the inheritors of a great civilization of ancient India when almost entire India was converted to Buddhism. The Buddhists form a distinctly separate Community by religion, culture, tradition, social customs and manners. Although their number has dwindled down, they are still held in high esteem by the Buddhists of other countries of the world, as they are the original inhabitants of a Country where Gautam Buddha was born, attained perfect enlightenment (Samma Sambodhi), preached his new doctrine of Ahimsa, Universal love and brotherhood and attained Mahaparinibbana. Devout Buddhists from all other parts of Asia annually come over to India on pilgrimage to visit the Buddhist sacred places like Lumbini, Budh-Gaya. Sarnath in Benares, and Kusinara and other places of historic and cultural importance. Hence the Buddhists in India and Pakistan hold a unique position among the nations of the world.

(2.) So long as Burma was united with British India there were Burmeese Buddhist members in the central Legislatures of India to represent their interest, some of which coincide with the interest of the Buddhists in general. But since the separation of Burma from the rest of British India, the Buddhists have lost that advantage. The position of the Buddhists of Bengal and India at present is, that they have no elected representative in the central Legislatures of India or in the Legislatures of Bengal. Consequently no Buddhist member has been elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly or the Indian union constituent Assembly. For the purpose of of election to the Legislatures, the Buddhists have been placed in a group of electors known as General constituency, where they are in a microscopic minority. Hence no Buddhist has ever been elected to these Legislatures. In spite of the demand of the Buddhist community for separate Buddhist constituencies with reservation of seats, no such privilege has been granted to them, although Indian christians and Anglo Indians with lesser population than Buddhists, have been granted separate electorates, with reservation of seats. The Buddhists feel that a great injustice has so long been done to them in this respect. As long as separate representation for other minority communities continue, the Buddhists claim that they should have separate Buddhist electorates with reservation of seats, in the provincial Legislatures of East Bengal in pakistan and West Bengal in Indian Union, and also in the Central Legislatures of Pakistan and India.

(3.) With regard to education and cultural development, the Buddhists as a minority community deserve and claim special treatment by giving scope for allotment of adequate funds to be spent on facilities of studies to Buddhist students in all branches of learning, and by making provision for Buddhist religious instructions as may be extended to students professing other Faiths, both in Pakistan and India.

(4.) Pali as an ancient Indian Language in which the Buddhist Tripitaka is written, contains very valuable and cultural information and knowledge conducive to the healthy growth of nations. Hence the study and research on the subject in the Calcutta University should continue with greater vigour, and it should be introduced in all other Universities in the two Dominions of of India and Pakistan, specially in the Dacca University in East Bengal.

(5.) Archaeological Department of the Government of India has hitherto made excavations and exploration of sites of ancient Indian Universities, and other places of historic and cultural importance, in connection with Buddhistic lore and learning and have made arrangement for preservation of important finds. From the point of view of human culture this Department should continue its activities in India and Pakistan.

(6.) All the ancient Buddhist Temples, Viharas, Shrines, sites of ancient Universities, cave paintings are visited by thousands of Buddhist pilgrims from all over the world. Sanctity, restoration and protection of these places of pilgrimage should be adequately secured by both the Governments of India and Pakistan.

(7.) Tribal and Excluded Areas in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, inhabitants whereof are predominantly Buddhists, have so long been denied francise rights. They should be given equal francise and other rights and proper representation, in the Legislatures of west Bengal and Indian Union with seperate Buddhist electorates and reservation of seats.

(8.) In the matter of appointment to Government Services, the Government of India and the Government of Bengal have recognised the Buddhists as a separate minority community with provision for their appointment to various services, on special consideration, with reservation of certain percentage of appointments along with other minority communities. This provision, with specific reservation of certain percentage of appointments should be incorporated in the Rules of Appointment to Government services that might be framed by the Governments of East Bengal and West Bengal for respective provincial appointments and by the Governments of Pakistan and Indian Union for central Services.

(9.) In the matter of economic, Industrial, Agricultural, Trade, commercial and other developments the Buddhists should be given equal facilities with the other communities, both in Pakistan and Indian Union.

(10.) The Buddhist community desire that the president and members of the constituent Assembly of Pakistan and India Union be pleased to consider and adopt the abovementioned legitimate claims of the Buddhists at the time of framing constitutions for Pakistan and Iudian Union.

6. Resolved that copies of Res No 5, together with a copy of the Memorandum be forwarded to the President and members of the Pakistan constitnent Assembly and to the President and members of the Indian Union constituent Assembly with a request to give sympathetic consideration and adopt these legitimate claims of the Buddhists.

17. 7. 47. **Sd. A. L. Barua**, President.

Modern Printing Co. Ltd, Ctg. No 42 & 22.7.47

250 copies of the Memorandum are forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Union Constituent Assembly for favour of distribution among the members of the Assembly.

Secretary,
All Bengal Buddhist Peoples Association.

Dated, Chittagong.
The 22nd July'47.

From Committee Sec

2613/Cons/47

S. No. 74 - 8 47. 159

The Honorary General Secretary,
All India Shia Conference,
109, Chak, Allahabad.

To 1540-Cons 31/7/47 The Secretary, Constitution Committee,
Constituent Assembly of India,
New Delhi.

No. 3391. Dated 26.7.1947

Sir,

Restrictions against "AZAN" -
Protest for -.

I have the honour to submit herewith resolution No. 26A, passed at the 33rd Sessions of All India Shia Conference, held at Masulipatam (Madras), under the presidentship of Seth Hoosienbhoy A. Laljee, protesting against the restrictions imposed upon Shias on calling "Azan" for prayers, according to the formula of their faith, in their mosques and houses, in certain areas of India and Indian States.

In submitting this resolution, on behalf of the Shias of India, I would request you to kindly see that some safe-guards are incorporated in the Constitution, for the Union as well as for the provinces, so that they may be allowed full liberty of practising the tenents of their faith. I hope you will kindly give this matter, which affects the fundamental rights of Shias, the consideration, it deserves, because of its importance.

Thanking you,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. Kalbe Abbas
(K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. Date 30/7 Dy. No. 273-Cons File No.

160

THE ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW.

(Head Office:- 109, Chak, Allahabad, U.P.)

Resolution No. 26A.

This 33rd Sessions of All India Shia Conference, held at Masulipatam (Madras), strongly protests against the restrictions, on the Shias, in some places of British India and also in some Indian States, regarding calling the "AZAN" according to the formula of their faith, and demands from all the Governments concerned that Shias must be allowed full liberty of practicising the tenents of their faith.

Moved by:- Saiyed Ghulam Hasnain Sahib Naqvi.
Seconded by:- Saiyed Mohd. Yusuf Sahib.

True Copy.

S. Kalbe Abbas

(K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

2614/Const/47
1-8-47.

161

From

The Honorary General Secretary,
All India Shia Conference,
109, Chak, *Allahabad.*

To

The President,
Constituent Assembly of India,
New Delhi.

No. 3390 Dated 26.7. (28th) 1947

Sir,

Restrictions against "AZAN" -
Protest for -.

I have the honour to submit herewith resolution No. 26A, passed at the 33rd Sessions of All India Shia Conference, held at Masulipatam (Madras), under the presidentship of Seth Hoosienbhoy A. Laljee, protesting against the restrictions imposed upon Shias on calling "Azan" for prayers, according to the formula of their faith, in their mosques and houses, in certain areas of India and Indian States.

In submitting this resolution, on behalf of the Shias of India, I would request you to kindly see that some safe-guards are incorporated in the Constitution, for the Union as well as for the provinces, so that they may be allowed full liberty of practising the tenents of their faith. I hope you will kindly give this matter, which affects the fundamental rights of Shias, the consideration, it deserves, because of its importance.

Thanking you,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. Kalbe Abbas
(K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

THE ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW.

(Head Office:- 109, Chak, Allahabad, U.P.)

Resolution No. 26A.

This 33rd Sessions of All India Shia Conference, held at Masulipatam (Madras), strongly protests against the restrictions, on the Shias, in some places of British India and also in some Indian States, regarding calling the "AZAN" according to the formula of their faith, and demands from all the Governments concerned that Shias must be allowed full liberty of practicising the tenents of their faith.

Moved by:- Saiyed Ghulam Hasnain Sahib Naqvi.
Seconded by:- Saiyed Mohd. Yusuf Sahib.

True Copy.

S. Kalbe Abbas

(K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

163

File No.

S. No. 75

Serial No.

Letter
Draft Memorandum
Telegram

No. *Dated* 8.47.

1. Date of despatch.
2. List of enclosures.

To

To

K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas,
Honorary General Secretary,
All India Shia Conference,
109, Chak, Allahabad.

Subject: Alleged RESTRICTIONS AGAINST "AZAN" ~~PROTEST FOR~~.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No.3390 and No.3391 dated the 26.7.47, addressed to the Hon'ble the President and Secretary, respectivily, of the Constituent Assembly and to inform you that in view of the vague allegations nature of your complaint no action can be taken by the C. A. of India.

In this connection I have to invite your attention to

+159/C
+161/C

B. T. S. 2617/Cons/47
2-8-47

No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at	H. M.	Sent at	H. M.	Office Stamp	
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By		By		No. 1942/47	

O QA PARBAKIMEDI 28

RAJENDRA PRASAD CONSEMBLY NEWDELHI

JAWAHARLAINEHRU NEW ELHI.

VALLABHA BHAI PATEL NEW DELHI.

PATTABHA SECTARAMYYA NEWDELHI.

MAHATMA GANDHI NEW DELHI.

AUNDHRU LEAGUE PARLAKIME DI ORISSA APPREHE ND NON PROVISION OF RIGHTS FOR LIGUISTIC MINORTTIES IN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND NON INCLUSION IN PROPOSE D LINGUISTIC AUNDHRA PROVINCE STOP PRAY REMEDY

.... RAMARAO FOR A HRISHIKESAVA SECRETARY ...

[illegible]—875—21-9-47—1,28,500 Bks.

2616/Cons/47
2-8-47 S. No 1753

165

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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From ... | To ...

By ... | By ...

Office of Origin. | Date. | Service Instructions. | Words.

TO X P UDALGURI B A - 28 37 - DR RAJENDRA PRASAD PRESIDENT AND SECTY CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY NEWDELHI =

WE SAUTHALS OF DARRANG DISTRICT DEMAND UNANIMOUSLY INCLUSION OF NAGENDRA KUMAR CHAKRABARTY PRESICDENT ALL INDIA SAUTHAL COMMITTEE IN THE MINORITIES SUBCOMMITTEE = SUPALRAM SARDAR VAIRABURI

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

GIPPAh.—730—26-9-45—2,67,700 Bks.

S.No 78

655 166

C.-3.

BUY NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

No.

Received here at ____ H. ____ M.

BUY NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

NEW DELHI 20 JLY 47

X MH JORHAT 19 HONOURABLE PANDIT NEHRU CONSTITUTION HOUSE NEW DELHI

PRAY ADMAT CLAIM MINORITY TREATMENT AHOMS RACIALLY TAJ TAI MAJOR XELEMENT INX SOUTH EAST ASIA POPULATIONSEHOMS RULED ASSAM SIX CENTURIES UNTIL BRITISH ADVENT NOW EVERY WAY BACKWARD IN BROAD DIVISION AHOMS MEY BE PLACED WITH ASSAM TRIBALS SURENDRNATH BURAGOHAIN EXMINISTER PRESIDENT MEHOM ASSOCIATION ..

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. Date 2/8 Dy. No. 211-Com File No.....

External Affairs Deptt. Private Secretariat No. D. 10960-PS. Date 22.7.47

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPPAh.—2438—23-10-46—80,000 Bks.

S. No. 80 2621/Com/47 (167)
4-7-47.

From

The Honorary General Secretary,
All India Shia Conference,
109, Chak, Allahabad.

To

The Secretary, Constitution Committee,
Constituent Assembly of India,
New Delhi.

No. 3407. Dated. 31.7. 1947

Sir,

Religious code for Muslims - Application of - to Shias of Jafri creed.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of resolution No. 31, passed at the 33rd Sessions of the All India Shia Conference held at Masulipatam (Madras), under the presidentship of Seth Hoosienbhoy A. Laljee, and would like to draw your attention to the fact that the tenents of faith of the Shias of the Jafri creed are quite different to those of other Muslims, and therefore, as demanded in the resolution, submitted herewith, whenever any legislation or religious code is passed for Muslims generally, provisions must be made therein that it may not apply, directly or indirectly to the Shias, and that their own Imamiyah law could apply to them.

Further more, I would like to request you that whenever any such committee is appointed, for drafting any such legislation Shias must be allotted adequate representation in it, and the opinion of the representative Shias theologians and leaders may be obtained for it.

I hope that this request of the Shias of India, as ventilated through their all India representative conference, will be given due and earnest consideration.

Thanking you,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. Kalbe Abbas
(K.B. S. Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. Date 2/8 Dy. No. 213-Com File No.

SHS.

Encl. Resolution No. 31.

168

THE ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW.

(Head Office:- 109, Chak, Allahabad).

Resolution No. 31.

This 33rd Sessions of All India Shia Conference, held at Masuliptam (Madras) puts forward the unanimous demand of three crores of the Indian Shias that whenever any religious legislation is passed for the Muslims, provisions must be made at the time of such enactments that they will not apply, directly or indirectly, to the Shias of the Jafri-creed, and the Shias must have full liberty as regards the propagation of their belief and religious rites, and practiscing and preaching the same freely.

And that whenever any committee is appointed, with full representation of all the parties, to draft such legislations, the Shias must be allotted reasonable representation on it.

Moved by:- Nawab Shahid Yar Jung Bahadur.
Seconded by:- K.B. Molvi Syed Kalbe Abbas Sahib.

Attested True Copy.

S. Kalbe Abbas

(K.B. SYED KALBE ABBAS),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

S. No. 81

Mr N.

1651-Cons 4/8/47

2634/Cons 5-8-47

167

delivered to Pr. ii
forwarded to Govt 3rd 7

H.E. The Governor General
&
Viceroy of India,
N_E_W D_E_L_H_I.

PRESIDENT, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Recd. on 3 [JUL 1947
No. 192/47/PCA

His Excellency,

We the member and office bearers of the District Sheduled Caste Federation, Sitapur beg to bring to your kind notice the following few lines:-

1). That we request the separate ellection for the sheduled caste of India.

2). That real representative of the sheduled caste federation may be taken in the Consembly.

3). That if this is not done and the new constitution is forced upon us we resent to it and shall remain out of it according to the British declaration of June 3, 1947.

4). That a resolution to this effect was adopted in a meeting of District Sheduled Caste Federation Sitapur on 13.7.47 at 5 P.M. under the presidentship of Ch. Babu Lal before the audiance of over 300 and passed unanimously resolution:-

R_E_S_O_L_U_T_I_O_N.

This meeting of the Sheduled Caste Federation Sitapur request earnestly to the British Government to grant the Sheduled Caste of India separate ellection so that their right may be protected properly. It further request to take real representative of Sheduled Caste Federation (which is the only real organisation of the Sheduled Caste of India) in the consumbly. If this is not done and the new constitution is forced upon the Sheduled Caste of India , they will resent to it and will remain out of it according to the British Declaration of June 3, 1947.

Tika Ram

(Tika Ram)
Secretary,
Sheduled Caste Federation,
S_I_T_A_P_U_R.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:-
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

Tika Ram

(Tika Ram)
Secretary,
Sheduled Caste Federation,
S_I_T_A_P_U_R.

No. C.A/34/Com/47.

S. No. 82

170

2nd August, 1947.

To

K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas,
Honorary General Secretary,
All India Shia Conference,
109, Chak, Allahabad.

Subject: Alleged restrictions against "Azan".

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 3390 and No. 3391 dated the 26-7-47, addressed to the Hon'ble the President and Secretary respectively, of the Constituent Assembly , and to inform you that in view of the vague nature of your allegations no action can be taken by the Constituent Assembly of India in the matter.

With regard to para 2 of your letters under reply I have to invite your attention to clause 13 of the justiciable fundamental rights adopted by the Constituent Assembly during April - May, 1947, session by which the freedom of conscience, and the right freely

D/c

Please issue
2.8.47

Issue No 1006
4/8/47

to profess , practise and propagate religion subject to public order, morality or health, has been guaranteed to all citizens irrespective of caste or creed.

Yours Truly.

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA).
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The letter placed below may kindly be translated and sent to the Committee Sekhar as soon as possible.
(9/5/47)

To The Chief Translator

It is a letter from the Secretary, Muslim League Banswara State (Rajputana) to the address of President, Constituent Assembly, New Delhi.

"In a public meeting held on 23rd July '47 at Banswara, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

That the muslims of Banswar State are grieved to note that muslims minority of all the Indian States are not adequately represented in the Constitutional Matters and that in certain States they have been totally ignored

That proportional rights on services etc. are not being fairly accorded.

That an organised attempt is made to destroy the Urdu script

That no protection to religious rights, Citizenship, lives and property has been provided and the just rights of their very existence are tampered with instead

That the British Govt had allocated 93 muslim Seats in the Constituent Assembly for States but the same has not been fairly distributed according to the basis of population of muslims and there is not even a single true representative of muslims in the Constituent Assembly.

The meeting therefore strongly protest against these injustice, irregularities and high handedness of the Congress and

172

Rulers of the States; particularly
Bharatpur, Ujjain, Indore, Gwalior and
Banswara and demand for the
fundamental rights of all the Muslims
living in the Indian States on a fair
and just basis".

This has been
translated by
Mr. Jaitha

2642/Const/47
4-8-47

جلسہ عام رز دفتر بالسوڑہ ایسٹیٹ مسلم لیگ بالسوڑہ (راجپوتانہ)

S. No. 83

مورخہ ۲ جولائی ۱۹۴۷ء

(173)
U.S
Const

بخدمت شریف پریسیڈنٹ صاحب کانسی ٹیوشن اسمبلی - کانسی ٹیوشن ہاؤس نئی دہلی

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
Date 4/8
Dy. No. 217 - Const
File No.
OF INDIA

مسلمانان ریاست بالسوڑہ کو بیحد رنج ہے کہ کسی
ریاست نے آئینی اصلاحات میں مسلمانوں کو اتنا حصہ نہیں دیا جتنا وہ مستحق تھے
اور اکثر ریاستوں نے ان کو قطعاً نذر انداز کر دیا ہے - ریاستوں کی مدد رعیتوں میں
انکے حقوق پائمال ہو رہے ہیں ہندو مسلم اتحاد کی واحد یادگار میں اردو زبان کو
ختم کرنیکی منظم کوشش ہو رہی ہے کثیر تعداد ہندوستانی ریاستوں میں مسلمانوں
کے ساتھ انتہائی ناانصافیاں اور بدسلوکیاں کیجا رہی ہیں جسکے عوام
شہری حقوق اور مذہبی آزادی سے انکو محروم رکھا جاتا ہے - ریاستوں کے
ارباب اقتدار حکومت ہند کے نمائندگان کو بارہا توجہ دلائی گئی لیکن
مسلمانوں کو مظالم سے بچانے اور انکے جان و مال اور آبرو اور حقوق کے تحفظ
کے لیے کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا - ایوان والیان ریاست اور کانگریس
نے من حیث الجماعت مسلمانوں کے جائز حقوق کو بری طرح پامال کیا
ہے مثلاً کابنٹ دولت انگلیشیہ نے مجلس دستور ساز ہند میں ریاستوں
کے عوام کے لیے (۹۳) نشستیں محفوظ کیں تھیں لیکن مسلمانوں کو انکی
آبادی کے لحاظ تناسب سے حصہ نہیں دیا گیا اور انکا ایک بھی نمائندہ
مجلس دستور ساز ہند کے لیے منتخب نہیں ہو سکا چنانچہ مسلمانوں نے اس
عام جلسہ کو کانگریس اور ایوان والیان ریاست پر قطعاً اعتماد نہیں ہے
لہذا یہ جلسہ ان ناانصافیاں اور مظالم کے خلاف سخت احتجاج کرتا ہے
جو ریاستوں کے مسلمانوں پر کیے جا رہے ہیں بہرت پور - اودے پور - اندور
گوالیار - بالسوڑہ

ایک جداگانہ قوم کی حیثیت سے ریاستوں کے مسلمانوں کو وہ تمام حقوق
ہونا چاہیئے جو دنیا کہ ہر انسان اور قوم کا پیدائشی حق ہے۔

لہٰذا جلسہ عام ہز اکسیلنسی وائسرائے ہند کی وساطت سے
پارلیمان دولت انگلیشیہ سے ہر زور مطالبہ کرتا ہے کہ ہندوستانی
ریاستوں سے برطانیہ کی بالادستی ختم ہونے سے قبل ریاست ہائے
ہند کے مسلمانوں اور کم تعداد والی اقوام کے مذہبی سیاسی
تمدنی ثقافتی اور دیگر حقوق وہ مفاد کے لیے آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ
کی مرضی وہ منشا کے مطابق خصوصی تحفظات کا اعلان اور
بحیثیت قانون نافذ کیا جاوے فقط

سیکریٹری مسلم لیگ
بالسورٹ اسٹیٹ راجپوتانہ

S. T. B.

S. No. 84 4

9550/Cons/47
22-7-47.
123 No

(114)

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By ____	By ____

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31

X OC DIBRUGARH 20 HONBLE RUPANATHBAHMA CONSITUTION HOUSE NEW DELHI
CHAIRMAN MINORITIES SUBCOMMITTEE COUNCIL HOUSE ND

SAYID MAHAMMAD SADULLA CONSITUTION HOUSE NEW DELHI.

ASSAMS TRIBAL COMMUNTIRES URGE PROVINSION SEPARATE ELECTORATE ON 1941 POPULATION BASIS.

DAMBARUDHAR SAIKIA PRESIDENT ASSAM TIBAL LEAGUE STANDING COMMITTEE.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. Date 21.7.47 Dy. No. 174-Com/47. File No.

M Pau 22.7.

MGIPAD.—963—28-8-45—1,42,500 Wbs.

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234/2/47.

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By	By

Office of Origin. Date. Service Instructions Words.

TO

0 PM JORHAT 19 CTF WDS 33 SECY CONSTITLY NEWDELHI =

ASSAMS MANY SMALL TRIBLAS AND OTHER MINORITIES IN DISTRICT TERRITORIAL GROUP

NEED ATIVES ON EVERY FIFTYTHOUSAND POPULATION = PROF SARWAN PRESIDENT

ASSAM TEA LABOURERS ASSOCIATION JORHAT

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

GIFPAh.—730—22-3-45—2,87,700 Bks.

N. Pais
22-2-47.

B. L. Cable.

2565/com/47
25-7-47.

E. No 86

No. 569

(176)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	Office Stamp
From ____	To ____	
By ____	By ____	

Q I/C Kachar 28 A 23 Dr Rajendra Bd

NORTH HAILAKANDI NAMASUDRA SAMITI STRONGLY PROTESTS TO EXCLUDE ANY PART OF HAILAKANDI FROM ASSAM.....PRESIDENT NORTH HAILAKANDI NAMASUDRA SAMITI.....

[illegible]PAh.—[illegible] —10 [illegible] 60 —31,60 Bks.

2594/Cons/47. 29.7.47 2353

No 87

E I G

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

No

Rec'd at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.
From ____	To ____
By ____	By ____

Office Stamp.

O L MOICHERRA 24

Rajendraparsad ma

HINDU MAJORITY UNITEDLY DEMANDS RETENTION OF CACHER IN ASSAM

..... PRASANNA PURKAYSTHA DHCY CAHAR KALYAN

SANITY MOWDACHERRA BRANCH

2595/com/47
29-7-47.

S. No. 88

2952

178

S. L. A.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Rec'd at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.	
From ____	To ____	
By ____	By ____	

OLD LALA 26

Dr Rajendraprasad ma

LABOUR ASSOCIATION BAILADANDI TEA ESTATES DEMANDS RETENTION OF CACHER IN ASSAM ..... MADHUSUDAN KONWAR PRESIDENT

M/

W. P. L.—GW—1004—LAHORE.

2549/com/47
22-7-47.

S. No. 89

Cable.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

24

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M. | Sent at ____ H. ____ M. | Office Stamp.

From ____ | To ____

By ____ | By ____

NEW DELHI 21 JLY 47 D.S.

X GH DIPRUGARH 21 CHAIRMAN MINORITIES SUB COMMITTEE COUNCILHOUSE N D

AHOMS DEMAND RECOGNITION AND RIGHTS IN CONSTITUTION IN SEPARATE ELECTORATE AS TRIBAL COMMUNITY .....GHANAKANTA GAGOI FORMER ASSAM ASSEMBLY MEMBER PRESIDENT DIBRUGARH AHOM ASSOCIATION.....

Pr Pau 22.7

MGIPPAL [illegible] 883 Dhs.

~~10~~ 2551/Com/47
22-7-47

S. No. 890

(180)

T. Cable. No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.
From ____	To ____
By ____	By ____

Office Stamp. 21 JUL 47

X HC DIBRUGARH 21 CHAIRMAN MINORITIES SUBCOMMITTEE COUNCIL HOUSE N D

MUTTOCKMARAN IS PURELY TRIBES OF ASSAM POPULATION OVER THREE LAKS URGES PROVISION SEPARATE ELECTORATE.....MAHESWAR GOHAIN SECY ASSAM MUTTOCKMARAN LEAGUE.....

M Pal 22-7

MGIPPAL 168—28-10-46 888 Pks.

NO. CA/37/Com./47.

S. No-91

181

11th August, 1947.

To

Shri Sundartudo Sardar,
President,
Jalpaiguri Santhal Committee,
Vill. Chankthi, P.O. Debiganj,
J A L P A I G U R I .

SUBJECT: Demand for representation of Jalpaiguri Santhals on the Minorities Sub-Committee.

....

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 5th August, 1947, and to inform you that the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India have finished their labours and the question of including any nominee of Jalpaiguri Santhals does not arise at this stage.

Yours Truly,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA).
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Weare ~ issue

I. No 1344

Pers

11/8

NO.CA/37/Com./47.

S. No 92

92

11th August, 1947.

To

The Secretary,
Singh Sabha,
S O L A N .

SUBJECT: Demand for weightage for Sikhs.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 1st August, 1947, and to inform you that the consideration of the whole matter regarding the position of the Sikhs has been postponed till the report of the Punjab Boundary Commission is available and the position of the East Punjab is made known.

Yours truly,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA).
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

Please issue C.P. 11/d R+I

I. No 1943 Orig H/8

Dy. No. 1768/Cons.
S. No. 93 6.8.47.

JAI HIND

The Rajputana Depressed Classes League

(Branch of the A. I. D. C. League)

29.7.47. 48
30 Cons 49
202 Cons

Ref. No

AJMER

Dated 194

To

Mr. Joseph

The President of
The Constituent Assembly of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am to convey to you that the following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Rajputana Depressed Classes League on the 20th July 1947 at Ajmer:-

1. "India is achieving its independence and August 15th will be the day of its deliverance. The Constituent Assembly of India is busy preparing the new constitution of free India. This meeting of the Rajputana Depresses Classes League ~~is of the opinion and~~ therefore urges strongly that the Depressed Classes of India so long as they are socially, economicially, politically and educationally backward, would continue to be given all the safeguards as in the India Act of 1935."

2. "In view of the changed Political situation in the Country as is described in the first resolution, ~~situation in the Country~~, this meeting of the Rajputana Depressed Classes League is of the opinion that Cow-Slaughter in India is no longer necessary in the Country, as it has so far proved as a hindrance in the cause of Agriculture and has been constantly telling upon the Human Health of the Country. The meeting therefore, in order to imporve the Agricultural produce and health of the future generation urges very strongly the early removal of all the Cow-Slaughter houses in India."

3. This meeting of the Rajputana Depressed Classes League strongly supports the resolution of the Ajmer-Merwara Political Conference held on the 12th July 1947 at Ajmer, for the

formation of Ajmer-Merwara as an autonomous province on the basis of adult franchise.

4. "Resolved that Hindi be the national language of India and Devenagari Lipi be adoped as Script."

Yours sincerely,

Kanvaria

Sd/- (Chhoga Lal Kanvaria,)
B. Sc.
General Secretary.

Copy forwarded to the General Secretary , All India Depressed Classes League, Delhi.

General Secretary,
Rajputana Depressed Classes League
Ajmer.

S. No. 94

2685/com/47
12-8-47
189

To

PRESIDENT, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Received 1 [AUG 1947
No. 2296/47 PCA

The Hon'ble President,
Constituent Assembly,
Council House,
New Delhi.

Subject: Nomination of Representative of the Jain Community or the minorities committee.

Respected Sir,

With reference to your honour's letter no. CA/54/com/47 dated 19.7.47, most submissively I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the same.

Forwarded to the H. P. chairman 9/8

As regards my qualifications I beg to state:-

1. That I know Hindi, Urdu and English well and can read and write them as well.
2. That I have been practising as a lawyer for more than 22 years and have a special interest in law as well as in framing of laws.
3. That I am well acquainted with Jain religion and its interests and my life is a religious one but not of an orthodox type as will appear to your honour from the book " "Sanatan Jain Bhajnawali" prepared by me, submitted to your honour previously.
4. That I have been working as a publisher of Sanatan Jain for several years a monthly magazine of All India Sanatan Jain Samaj Wardha, which was started by late 'Jain Dharm Bhushan,' 'Dharm Divakar,' Pujjya Brahmchari Shital Prasadji Jain and was, at first, contributed by late Seth Jamna Lal Bazaz of Wardha, a former son of Mother India.
5. That I have a desire to serve the country and Jain Samaj with cooperation and bringing their interests nearer and nearer without any clash.
6. That I also possess Congress views and am the follower though not upto the hilt.
7. That I am ready to work as a member of minorities Sub-committee of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India.

Should I be fortunate enough to be given an opportunity,

Co-ln

Mr Jain M.P. 9/8/47

(18)

I shall try to perform my duties to the satisfaction of Jain Samaj as well as to the satisfaction of the Country. A certificate by Sh. Balbhadrasingh M. L. A. Bulandshahr is herewith, for your honours perusal.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Enclosure.
The Certificate.

D 7 4/8/47

Mangat Rai Jain "Sadhu"

(Mangat Rai Jain "Sadhu")
Legal practitioner and Publisher of Sanatan Jain Bulandshahr.

Sir,

I personally know B. Mangat Rai Jain 'Sadhu' and his views. He is a Religious Reformer & a Social worker. He holds tolerant views. He is the most appropriate candidate I have strong hopes that he will prove very useful to his Religion & the country as a whole.

With best wishes.

Yours Obediently.

Inder Man Jain Advocate
President Jain Samaj
Bulandshahr. 4/8/47

Rajendra Nath
MEMBER 6/8/1946
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
UNITED PROVINCES

Shri Mangat Rai Jain is applying for a seat in the Minorities Sub-Committee of the C. A. of Indian Union, to represent the Jain Samaj There. Personally I don't consider the Jains as a minority community with distinct entity; They are a part and parcel of the Hindus & are adequately represented there Anyway, if They are taken as a minority & are asked to represent their case There, in that case, I consider Shri Mangat Rai as a well deserving candidate. He is a practical devotee of Jainism and as a broad-

To
minded gentleman he has
the capacity and knowledge
with experience to represent
his community there in
the Sub-Committee:

Gurbachan Singh
M L.A
6/8/47

S.No. 95 2688/Const/47 (186)
12-8-47.

From

The Honorary General Secretary,
All India Shia Conference,
109, Chak, Allahabad.

To

The President,
Constituent Assembly of India,
New Delhi.

PRESIDENT, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA.
Recd. on 7 AUG 1947
No. 2165/47 PCA

No. 3406 Dated 31. 7. 1947

Sir,

Religious code for Muslims - Application of - to Shias of Jafri creed.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of resolution No. 31, passed at the 33rd Sessions of the All India Shia Conference held at Masulipatam (Madras), under the presidentship of Seth Hoosienbhoy A. Laljee, and would like to draw your attention to the fact that the tenents of faith of the Shias of the Jafri creed are quite differrent to those of other Muslims, and therefore, as demanded in the resolution, submitted herewith, whenever any legislation or religious code is passed for Muslims generally, provisions must be made therein that it may not apply, directly or indirectly to the Shias, and that their own Imamiyah law could apply to them.

Further more, I would like to request you that whenever any such committee is appointed, for drafting any such legislation Shias must be allotted adequate representation in it, and the opinion of the representative Shias theologians and leaders may be obtained for it.

I hope that this request of the Shias of India, as ventilated through their all India representative conference, will be given due and earnest consideration.

Thanking you,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. Kalbe Abbas

(K.B. S. Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

Encl. Resolution No. 31.

(187

THE ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW.

(Head Office:- 109, Chak, Allahabad).

Resolution No. 31.

This 33rd Sessions of All India Shia Conference, held at Masuliptam (Madras) puts forward the unanimous demand of three crores of the Indian Shias that whenever any religious legislation is passed for the Muslims, provisions must be made at the time of such enactments that they will not apply, directly or indirectly, to the Shias of the Jafri-creed, and the Shias must have full liberty as regards the propagation of their belief and religious rites, and practiscing and preaching the same freely.

And that whenever any committee is appointed, ~~xx~~ with full representation of all the parties, to draft such legislations, the Shias must be allotted reasonable representation on it.

Moved by:- Nawab Shahid Yar Jung Bahadur.
Seconded by:- K.B. Molvi Syed Kalbe Abbas Sahib.

Attested True Copy.

S. Kalbe Abbas

(K.B. SYED KALBE ABBAS),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

S. No. 96

No.CA/D-1372/47

188

11th August,1947

From

Jugal Kishore Khanna,Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To

M.K.Kidwai,Esq., B.A.LL.B.,
Under Secretary to the Government
of United Provinces,
Legislative Department,
LUCKNOW.

Subject:- Reservation of seats for Momin Community in Provincial Legislature.

.....

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1584/XVII-271-1947 dated 5th August,1947 and to inform you that the recommendations of the Minorities Sub.Committee relating to reservation of seats for certain minorities in the Legislature will be considered by the Constituent Assembly of India and a final decision taken at an early date.

I.No. 1372

Yours truly,

D.S? (I)

S. No. 97

No.CA/34/COM/47

12th August, 1947.

From

Jugal Kishore Khanna, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary.

To

Sri Chhoga Lal Kanvaria, B. Sc.,
General Secretary,
Rajputana Depressed Classes League,
A J M E R.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated nil forwarding copies of four resolutions passed by the Rajputana Depressed Classes League, Ajmer.

I am,

Yours truly,

(JUGAL KISHORE KHANNA)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

AVT/-

S. No. 98.

(190

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

File No.

Serial No. —

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. CA/34/Com/47 Dated 12 August, 1947.

To

1. Dambarudhar Saikia,
President, Assam Tribal League Standing
Committee, Dibrugarh - Assam.

2. Prof. Sarwan, President, Assam Tea Labourers
Association, Jorhat - Assam.

3. President, North Hailakandi Namadurdra Samiti,
Hailakandi - Assam.

4. Secretary, Cachar Kalyan Samity,
Mondacherra Branch,
Moncherra - Assam.

5. President, Labour Association,
Hailakandi - Assam.

6. Ghanakanta Gagoi, Esq.,
President, Dibrugarh Ahom Association,
Dibrugarh - Assam.

7. Mahaeswar Ghain, Esq.,
Secretary, Assam Muttockmaran League,
Dibrugarh - Assam.

Subject :- Political Demands.

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated %..... on the above subject.

Yours truly,

D.S.

9 & R.
9 Pl. issue
Encl
12/8/47
Mr Saini

% 1. 20.7.47. 174/C
2. 19.7.47. 175/C
3. 23.7.47. 176/C
4. 24.7.47. 177/C
5. 24.7.47. 178/C
6. 21.7.47. 179/C
7. 21.7.47. 180/C

I. No 1353
Desp
12/8/47

S. 5 (Large).
MFP—378 S&P—6767—(M-869)—11-9-43—150,000 Pads.

S.No. 99

2709/Com/47.

19-8-47

Quaker Centre, Delhi

FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS & INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
AND FURTHERING EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL WORK

TELEGRAMS: "QUAKER" ~~NEW~~ DELHI

24, Rajpur Road, Delhi. 13. 8. 47.

Dear Mr Iyengar,

Thank you for your reply to my letter. As a matter of fact, it came just at the right time as a few representative Indian pacifists have been meeting here and discussing the situation with regard to compulsory service.

You will remember that when I came to see you last month and to find out what the position was, I said that although, ~~x~~ if we were to be governed by political expediency. it seemed best to concentrate on trying to secure exemption, nevertheless, it seemed likely that the general feeling would be in favour of trying to remove the compulsory service clause altogether. And so it turned out. I think you were present when the three Indian members of the conference met the President of the Constituent Assembly and put before him their objection to the principle of compulsory service and you have probably seen the statement that they left with him in which they protested that theprinciple of compulsory service was in opposition to "the fundamental belief in the freedom of the individual and respect for human personality which have been proclaimed by leaders of political thought and have been accepted by the mass of Indian people as the basis of the national movement." If the clause cannot be deleted, they ask that it should, in some way, be referred to the country at large.

~~Thank you~~ I cannot close without thanking you again very sincerely for your kindness and help in this matter.

Yours -

2717/Cons/47
19-8-47.

S. No-100

192

Room No. 28,
Dr. Coyaji's Nursing Home,
32, Sassoon Road,
Poona. 12th Aug '47.

Const Section

To: The Reform Committee,
Constituent Assembly of India,
Council House,
New Delhi.

Mr. J. 20/8

Dear Sirs,

Side by side with other Committees, there should also be formed a Committee to handle (with snail-like pace, not to offend or annoy orthodox people immediately) Social Reforms, National Dress Reform, if possible, (if any cap, Khadi or of any other Texture, a coloured and not a white one which makes the wearer look anaemic) Food Reform (to cut off or eliminate chillies or strong condiments - Mirchi and Masala, which undermine the growth of the body and brain) and a General Reform Committee to look to different points arising out often.

Lastly, the Con-Assembly should see to the delition of caste or cummunity and insert Nationality whereever wanted.

Yours faithfully,

(S. TRIMLAY)

The letter placed below may kindly be translated into English

Only a brief summary will do.

B.N.A
19.8.47.

The Chief Translator

Mr. Joshi to please do it

Abstract translation put up.
20.8.47

Herewith the translation

20/8

Committee Section

J.S
20.

Regd. Address

S. 101 Dy. No. 1984 Cons 13/8/47

2720/Com/47. 19/8/47

* ओ३म् *

श्री अखिल भारतीय नायि-ब्राह्मण महासभा

Office of :—

Shri Akhila Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha.

(राजनैतिक विभाग)

राजनैतिक मन्त्री—
आयुर्वेदाचार्य
श्री पं० भगवद्दत्तजी पुरोहित
वैद्य शास्त्री

२५३, पुराना हैदरगंज

P.O. 478/47

लखनऊ १९४७

PRESIDENT, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. AUG 1947 नई दिल्ली 2291/47

श्रीयुत डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी महोदय विधान परिषद नई दिल्ली

महानुभाव,

आपके पत्र तिथि १७ ८ ४७ के अनुसार आपकी सेवा में पिछड़ी हुई (backward) जातियों की मांगें, हमारी महासभा के प्रस्तावों के साथ, पुस्तिका स्वरूप में, ५ जुलाई को भेज दी गई थीं। आशा है कि उनको आपके लेखानुसार, अल्पसंख्यक जातियों की कमेटी के सामने गौर करने के लिये रख दिया गया होगा, क्योंकि २५ जुलाई के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में निम्नांकित सूचना छपी है:—

नई दिल्ली, २४ जुलाई। ज्ञात हुआ है कि विधान परिषद की अल्पसंख्यक समिति ने कल अपनी बैठक में यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर लिया है कि भविष्य में — प्रथम बार १० वर्ष तक प्रान्तीय तथा केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभा में अल्पसंख्यकों के लिये उनकी आबादी के अनुपात से स्थान सुरक्षित रखे जायँ।"

अपनी निश्चिन्तता और निश्चय के लिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि —

१— अल्पसंख्यक समिति ने पिछड़ी जातियों की हमारी

(P. T. O.)

इस परिभाषा को कि "बैकवर्ड जातियों से प्रयोजन उन धूत-शूद्र कही जाने वाली जातियों से है जो राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़ी हुई हैं और देश में इस प्रकार बिखर कर बसी हैं कि कहीं भी संख्यायित होकर अपना प्रतिनिधित्व स्थापित नहीं कर सकतीं।" स्वीकार किया है वा नहीं ?

२- बैकवर्ड और अल्प संख्यक जातियों की सूची विधानसभा परिषद बनावेगी ? या केन्द्रीय सरकार ? अथवा प्रान्तीय सरकारें ?

कृपया मांगते हुये -

धन्यवाद सहित

भवदीय -

[illegible] पुरोहित

राजनैतिक मन्त्री

अ० भा० नादि क्षत्रिय महासभा

२५३, पुराना हैदराबाद, लखनऊ

1936

Abstract translation of a letter in Hindi dated August 1, 1947 from Shri Bhagwant Purohit, Political Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Nayi-Brahman Mahasabha, 253 Purana Hyderganj, Lucknow, addressed to the Deputy Secretary, Constituent Assembly, New Delhi

States that he forwarded the demands of the backward communities together with the resolutions of the Nayi Brahman Mahasabha in a booklet form on July 5, 1947 and hopes that it must have been placed before the Minorities Committee for its consideration. He adds that they had defined the backward communities as those communities which are called Achut and Shudra and are politically, socially and economically backward and are so scattered in the country that they are unable to organise themselves and get representation for themselves. He further wants to know whether the list of the backward Communities will be prepared by the Constituent Assembly or the Central Government or the Provincial Governments.

and wants to know whether the definition has been accepted by the Minorities Committee. He further wants to know.

20.8.47

From

20.8.47. C. No. 102 (194

The Honorary General Secretary,
All India Shia Conference,
109, Chak, Allahabad.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA. Date 12/8 Dy. No. 274-Con File No.

To The Deputy Secretary,
Constituent Assembly of India,
Council House, New Delhi.

Regd. No. 3476

Dated 14.8. 1947

Dear Sir,

Subject:- Restrictions against the "Azan" and "Azadari" of Shias -.

C. No. 82 170/c

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. CA/84/Com/47, dated 2.8.47, and as regards para 1 of your letter, would like to draw your attention to the fact that there are restrictions against the Shias on calling out "Azan" according to their formula of their faith, and holding their congregational prayers, even on Fridays, in the Muslim University, Aligarh, which may serve as an ample proof to justify the fears of the Shias. A memorandum has been addressed to several leaders and officials of the Muslim University, in this connection, a copy of which is attached herewith, for your information.

Furthermore, with regard to para 2 of your letter, I would like to draw your attention to two cases, and would request for the intervention of the Constituent Assembly. The first is the ban on "Azadari" - Shia congregational mourning meetings and processions conducted during Mohurrum - within the precincts of the Muslim University, the details of which are set forth in the memorandum, referred to here above, and the other is the ban on the "Matam" in "Azadari" processions, in Begwal, a town in Kapurthala State. A resolution, a copy of which is also attached herewith, was passed by the 33rd Ses- Sessions of the All India Shia Conference, in this connection, and the matter was brought to the personal notice of H.H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala by me, but no answer has yet been received, although some three months have passed since then.

P.T.O.

I hope you would kindly keep me informed of the action taken by the Constituent Assembly in these matters, and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

J. Kalbe Abbas

(K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.

SHS.

Enc. Memorandum.
Resolution.

94a

THE ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW.

(Head Office:- 109, Chak, Allahabad).

Resolution No. 22.

This 33rd session of All India Shia Conference, held at Masulipatam (Madras) views with appreciation the struggle carried on, by the Punjab Shia Political Conference, for the protection of "Azadari" of Saiyed-us-shuhada, in Punjab, but is surprised that the removal of the ban imposed on the "Matam" in the Azadari processions, in Begwal - Kapurthala State, which has been continuing for several years could not be achieved yet.

This session, therefore, resolves that as the officials of the State have not taken to the right course of action, in response to the constitutional protests of Shias, a "Hussaini" front should be launched to have these shameful and heart-rending restrictions removed, and expect all the Shia institutions to take part in it.

Moved by:- Maulana Saiyed Mujtaba Hussain Sahib of Kapurthala.

Seconded by:- Saiyed Akhtar Hussain Sahib Shaiq Ambalavi.

TRUE COPY.

S. Kalbe Abbas

(K.B. Syed Kalbe Abbas),
Hony. General Secretary.